

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fodder Plants.

M

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Inst : Lvov Scientific Research Institute of Field
Cultivation.

Title : A Green Conveyer of Perennial Grasses.

Orig Oub : Inform. byul. Nauk.-dosl. in-t zemlerobstva
i tvarinnitstva zakhidn. rayoni v URSR, 1957,
No 2, 38-41

Abstract : On the basis of investigations made on the
the experimental fields of the Lvov Scientific
Research Institute of Field Cultivation,
a green conveyor scheme is recommended for
the western rayons of the Ukraine. Over the
course of 100-120 days, green fodder springs
up from the perennial grasses sown in the

Card : 1/2

COLLECTOR'S AND PROPERTY INDEX

CH

Kinetics of organic mercury compounds by salts of bivalent tin as a synthetic method for organic compounds. K. A. Kostylev and A. N. Nesmetayev. *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 65: 1705-1812 (1933).—The reactions studied were those of SnCl_2 or SnBr_2 with RHg (I) or RHgX (II) in EtOH or Me_2CO . I was PhHg (III), $(\alpha\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{Hg}$ (IV), $(\beta\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{Hg}$ (V), PhCH_2Hg (VI), Et_2Hg (VII), $(\alpha\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{Hg}$ (VIII) or $(\beta\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{Hg}$ (IX). II was PhHgCl (X), PhHgBr (XI), PhCH_2HgCl (XII), Et_2HgCl (XIII), $\text{EtC}_6\text{H}_4\text{HgBr}$ (XIV), $\text{p-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{HgCl}$ (XV), EtHgCl (XVI) or Me_2HgCl (XVII). The various Hg compounds react in several ways and are classified from the viewpoint as follows: Compounds of type I: (1). Those which react according to the scheme $\text{RHg} + \text{SnX}_2 \rightarrow \text{RHgSn} + \text{Hg} (A)$. This reaction is exceedingly rapid and is not influenced by the solvent used, i.e., EtOH or Me_2CO . In this class are III and VI when reacting with SnCl_2 or SnBr_2 . (2). Those reacting with the same rapidity and quant. elimination of Hg as (1), but which follow scheme (A) only in anhyd. Me_2CO . In a. EtOH the reaction $\text{RHg} + \text{SnX}_2 + 2\text{EtOH} \rightarrow 2\text{RHf} + \text{Hg} + (\text{EtO})_2\text{SnX}_2 (B)$ also occurs. Usually both (A) and (B) take place. Compounds belonging here are V, VIII and IX, reacting with SnCl_2 , and V and IX with SnBr_2 . V reacts entirely according to (B), IV gives 85% MePh, and VIII and IX give a considerable quantity of C_6H_4 (J). VII (simple alkyl I) when reacting with SnCl_2 . This reaction is much slower and gives only an incomplete elimination of Hg even after several hrs. boiling. There are at least 3 simultaneous reactions involved, namely (A), (B) and $\text{Et}_2\text{SnCl}_2 + \text{Et}_2\text{Hg} \rightarrow \text{Et}_2\text{SnCl} + \text{EtHgCl} (C)$. (6). A sep. group wherein the nature of SnX_2 is important, e.g., the reaction of VII or VIII with SnBr_2 . HgBr is always formed. VII follows (C). VIII gives C_6H_4 (even in Me_2CO), whereas VIII with SnCl_2 follows (A) in that solvent. Freshly prep'd. VI reacts with SnCl_2 or SnBr_2 as in (A). However, VI which has been stored after reacting 4 hrs. with SnBr_2 gives no HgBr or free Hg, but only PhCH_2HgBr .

ASX

ABR-LCA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Ergone Estimator

SEARCHED AND CHECKED

ILLUSTRATED

ERGONE ESTIMATE

SEARCHED ON ONE DATE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620

Stored VI with SnCl₄ gives Hg (only after boiling many hrs.), XII and an org. Sn compd. The reactions of stored VI resemble closely those of the simple alkyl I as to slowness and products. Recryst. of stored VI does not give a product with the properties of freshly prep. VI. The reactivity of the Sn compd. used depends directly upon its solv. SnF₃ and SnSO₄ react very slowly, and SnCl₄ not at all. Therefore, if fluorides or sulfates of org. Sn are desired, an indirect method by way of the corresponding chloride should be used. The nature of the reaction between compds. of type II and SnX₄ depends on the org. radical, the solvent, and the X linked with Hg and Sn. X and XII with SnCl₄ react thus: $2R\text{HgCl} + 2\text{SnCl}_4 \rightarrow R_2\text{SnCl}_6 + 2\text{Hg} + \text{SnCl}_4$ (D) in either EtOH or Me₂CO. There is no reduction to RHg, although the reaction $R\text{HgX} + \text{SnX}_4 \rightarrow R\text{SnX}_3 + \text{Hg}$ (E) occurs to a very slight extent. IV with SnCl₄ follows (D) in Me₂CO. In EtOH the reaction is $R\text{HgCl} + \text{SnCl}_4 + \text{EtOH} \rightarrow RHg + \text{Hg} + \text{EtOSnCl}_3$ (F). With NaBr, the principal reaction is $2R\text{HgBr} + \text{SnBr}_4 \rightarrow R_2\text{SnBr}_6 + 2\text{HgBr}$ (G). The ppt. obtained is either wholly HgBr, e.g., with XI, or HgBr admixed with a smaller quantity of Hg. The Hg probably arises by reaction (E). (E) may also explain the formation of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ (with *p*-tolylstannic acid), but not that of phenylstannic acid. XIV gives HgBr and also C₆H₅. XVII with SnCl₄ reacts slowly with 40% elimination of free Hg. A very small quantity of org. Sn compd. is formed. XVI did not react during 15 hrs. boiling. The aromatic Hg compds. used were prep'd. through the diazonium salts according to the method of Nesmeyanov (cf. C. A. 23, 5172). The importance of using absolutely anhyd. materials is emphasized and K. and N. attribute the failure of earlier workers to obtain satisfactory yields of org. Sn compds. by analogous methods to the presence of water. The generalizations made are: With compds. of type I the usual reaction is (A), but with slowly reacting substs. (A) is accompanied by other reactions such as (C) resulting in a mixt. of org. Sn compds. Aryl compds. of type I all react rapidly and according to (A) when the solvent is Me₂CO. In EtOH the reaction varies with different compds. When R is an unsubstituted ring or PhCH₃, the reaction is (A); if R contains side chains or is C₆H₅, RHg is formed by reaction (B). Aromatic Hg chlorides react according to (D) even in EtOH, whereas the corresponding I follows (B). Aromatic Hg bromides react in 2 ways simultaneously, (D) and (G).

A-3

Amongst the compounds containing halogen in the halides, A. V. NIKONOV and K. A. KORENCHUKOV (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1951, 21(—22),—such compounds are obtained by the reduction of the R_2Hg compounds by their salts (cf. this vol., 602). Compounds of the type $(\text{XCH}_2)_2\text{SiX}_2$, where X, X' are halogens, are prepared as follows: di-phthalocyanine dihalide, M. P. 80.5°; 103°; diamide, M. P. 80°; di-p-toluenesulfonic acid, M. P. 107°; chloride, M. P. 102°. The corresponding dihalide, prepared by the action of NaI on the salt, is lost MOH, have M. P. 46—47° ($\text{X}=\text{Cl}$), 70—80° ($\text{X}=\text{Br}$), 80.5° ($\text{X}=\text{I}$). The action of NaI on them gives the corresponding anion (cations) H_2Si^+ in which solution gives salts of the type $(\text{XCH}_2)_2\text{Si}^+ \text{M}^-$, M. P. 170° ($\text{X}=\text{Cl}$), 220° ($\text{X}=\text{Br}$), 230° ($\text{X}=\text{I}$). Compounds of the type $\text{XCH}_2\text{SiX}'$, were obtained by the corresponding decomposition with the salts in a sealed tube: di-phthalocyanine dihalide, M. P. 80°; phthalocyanine, M. P. 105—106°; phthalocyanine dihalide, M. P. 105—106°. Hydrolysis of the above trihalides gives the corresponding halogeno acids. $\text{XCH}_2\text{SiX}'$ salts of the type $(\text{XCH}_2)_2\text{Si}^+ \text{M}^-$ are obtained by the action of H_2Si^+ on salts of cations of the halides: M. P. 100° (chloride) ($\text{X}=\text{Cl}$), 200° (bromide) ($\text{X}=\text{Br}$), 200° (iodide) ($\text{X}=\text{I}$). The action of Cl_2 on $\text{CH}_2=\text{SiX}'$ ($\text{X}'=\text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$) and on $\text{CH}_2=\text{SiX}'$ gives dihalo-alkylsilanes, M. P. 80—85° (dihalide), E. B. UVAROV.

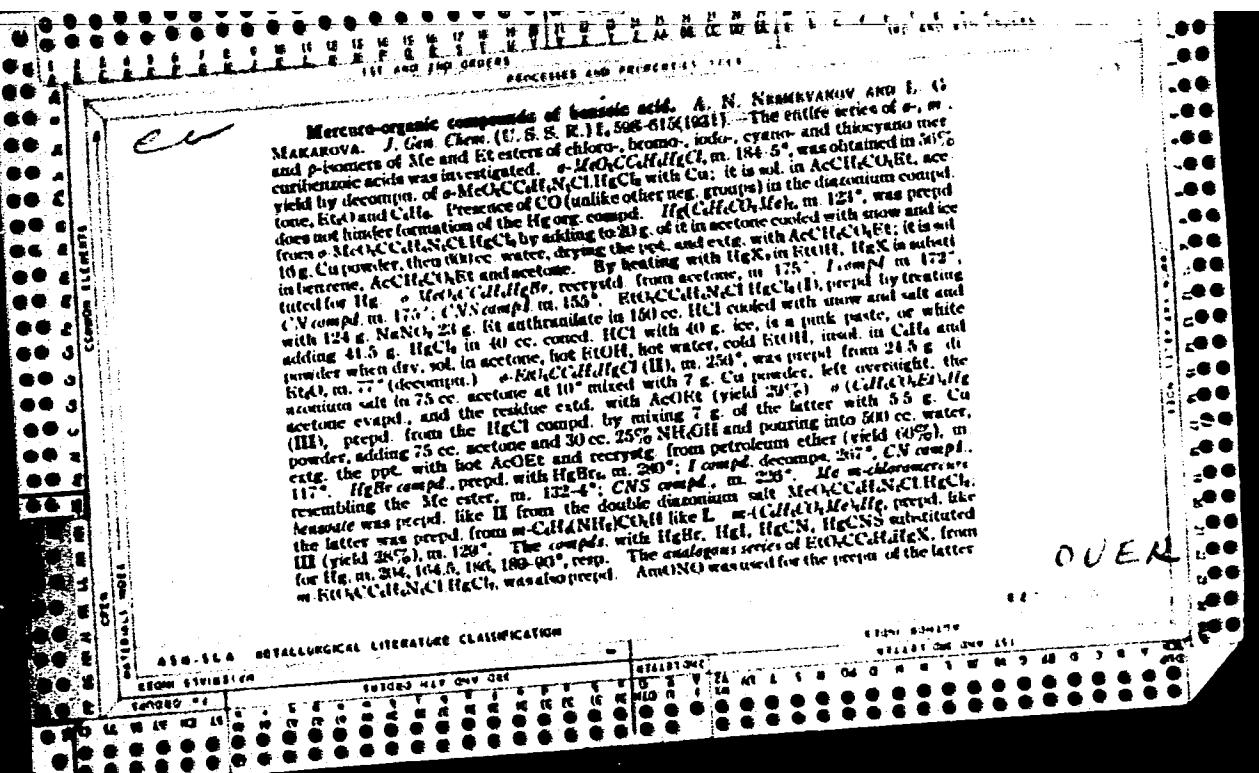
AIA-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM ESTIMATING

FROM REVIEW

CARTON NUMBER

CODES OF	SECOND REF. ONLY	COLLECTOR	REF. ONE ONLY
W H M AV TO AC	L P R D F G H E K M N T R E W B D C	W H M	W L E G E T H M S Q Z E



Properties of adenosineuric acid. A. N. NUSHCHYANOV AND L. G. MAKAROVA. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)*, I, 1162-3 (1931); cf. *C. A.* 25, 4028. The m. p. of adenosineuric acid, together with those found by König and Scharrubek (*C. A.* 25, 927) and shown here in parentheses are: α -Cl 253° (251°), α -Br 249° (β -I has no definite m. p.), α -Cl 264° (256°), α -Br 250°, α -I 181-5°, β -Cl 273° (272°) (β -Br and β -I, do not melt).
CHAS. BLANC

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AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620C

REACTANTS AND PRODUCTS INDEX

A-3

Preparation of new derivatives of mercuric iodide by means of aromatic heterocyclics. A. N. Kuznetsov and L. G. Maturov (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1958, 28, 261).—The possibility of preparing mercuric iodide derivatives by the action of aromatic heterocyclics on HgI₂ in presence of alkali hydroxides or alkali pyro-oxo₂O according to a reaction analogous to Meyer's synthesis of iodides was investigated. Pyridine, O,N,N,N-tetraethyl-p,p'-diaminobiphenyl, and p-C₆H₅C₆H₄N₂, o-, m-, and p-N,N,N,N-tetraethyl-p,p'-diaminobiphenyls were used and in each case the corresponding Hg derivatives obtained. The advantage of this method lies in the ease with which any salt of the derivatives can be prepared by simple precipitation with the corresponding anion.

RUSSIAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECOND LEVEL ONE	SECOND LEVEL TWO	THIRD LEVEL THREE	FOURTH LEVEL FOUR	FIFTH LEVEL FIVE	SIXTH LEVEL SIX	SEVENTH LEVEL SEVEN	EIGHTH LEVEL EIGHT
LANDING OF U.S. AIR FORCE							

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types of bonds are considered. Synthesis of acid anhydrides of other carboxylic acids, are given for some types. Unpublished A work of Nenowicz and co-workers is described. 2-Arylbenzimidazoles are synthesized gives a 6-substituted derivative. Arylbenzimidazoles substituted by Cl, double salts with excess Cu²⁺ and eq. NH₃, give the corresponding mercury dicyanide, while with Ag⁺ powder alone, the arylbenzimidazoles are obtained. Hg²⁺ derived, of substituted benzimidazole nuclei may be used to prepare substituted inorganic acids and phenols. The yields are good, and any desired form, including the salts, may be prepared, in pure form. $\text{N}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}$ with HgCl_2 gives the corresponding Cl ester and $\text{Hg}[\text{C}(\text{Hg})\text{Cl}]_2$. Displacement of $\text{Mn}^{2+}\text{Cl}_2$ by means of *Anomone* in the presence of KgCl_2 with or without Cu²⁺ gives small amounts of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2\text{OCl}$. Arylbenzimidazoles, arylimidazoles, diarylbenzimidazoles, diarylimidazoles, dicyanides, or diarylbenzimidazoles with HgO in alk. soln. give dicyanides, PO and the complex metal compounds.

StPiGc on heating in *vac.* with $MgCl_2$ gives $Pb(MgCl_2)_2$. $Pb(MgCl_2)_2$ reacts only slowly at boiling, and in *vac.* *vac.*, yields $PbHgOFF$. Doubly but unsymmetrical substituted Hg compounds of the type R^1HgR^2 can be made by the reaction of R^1MgCl with R^2NaX_2 , R^2NH_2 or R^2AAg in *vac.* *vac.* Reactions investigated in *N.* *N.* follow. Diarylmercury with $SnCl_4$ gives metallic Hg and diaryliodonium chlorides. In the presence of *vac.*, the products are the aromatic hydrocarbons, free Hg and $(SnO_2)_{n+1}Cl_n$. Hg -Pi decomposes to give Hg and benzene at 175° in the presence of 50 mm. N_2 gas. $Hg(CH_3)_2$, under the same conditions gives dibenzyl. $Hg(C_6H_5CH_2)ClCO_2H$ like other complex, with the group $>C(HgX)_2$ decomposes, due to an internal oxidative process, to give metallic Hg . The Kraut-Dittmar reaction of diarylmercury with Al to yield diaryliodonium proceeds much better for Zn and in boiling xylene. $(e-C_6H_4Cl)_2Zn$, $(p-C_6H_4Cl)_2Zn$, $(e-C_6H_4)_2Zn$, $(e-C_6H_4)_2Zn$, $(Me_2N)_2C_6H_4Zn$ were obtained. $(e-C_6H_4)_2Hg$ failed to react under the same conditions. $p-ArO_2CH_2C_6H_4NMe_2$ with $NaNO_2$ gives the *e*-nitroso-substituted amine. The coupling of σ - $CH_2C_6H_4ClO_2$ with $p-O_2NCH_2C_6H_4Cl$ yields the *e*-*e* di- p -(*e*- $CH_2C_6H_4ClO_2$) $(Me_2N)_2C_6H_4N$: $N(C_6H_4ClO_2)_2$. F. H. R.

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ROW ONE										ROW TWO									
TOP ROW					MIDDLE ROW					TOP ROW					MIDDLE ROW				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

CA

The sequence of "electronegativity" of organic radicals.
A. N. Nesmeyanov and K. A. Kochenikov, *Uchennye Zapiski (Khar'kov)*, *Ber. Mezhdunarodn. Statist. Univ.* 3, 263-9 (1934); *Chem. Zentralbl.* 1935, II, 3493-4.—Hg org. compds. react with SnCl_4 and SnBr_4 in 2 ways: (1) $\text{R}_2\text{Hg} + \text{SnX}_4 \rightarrow \text{R}_2\text{SnX}_2 + \text{Hg} + 2\text{R}\text{OH}$ & 2 $\text{R}\text{H} + \text{Hg} + (\text{R}\text{O})_2\text{SnX}_2$. The tendency to go predominantly in one or the other direction depends upon the character of the radical. If the radicals are arranged in a series according to the yield of R_2SnX_2 by equation (1) or the yield of RH by equation (2) the series obtained corresponds essentially with the series of "electronegativity" of Khar'kov, although not with that of Nesmeyanov and Koton (*C. R.* 27, 6313-14). W. A. Moore

480-814 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
SEARCHED AND INDEXED		SERIALIZED		FILED		SEARCHED AND INDEXED		FILED	
SEARCHED AND INDEXED		SERIALIZED		FILED		SEARCHED AND INDEXED		FILED	
SEARCHED AND INDEXED		SERIALIZED		FILED		SEARCHED AND INDEXED		FILED	
SEARCHED AND INDEXED		SERIALIZED		FILED		SEARCHED AND INDEXED		FILED	

CA

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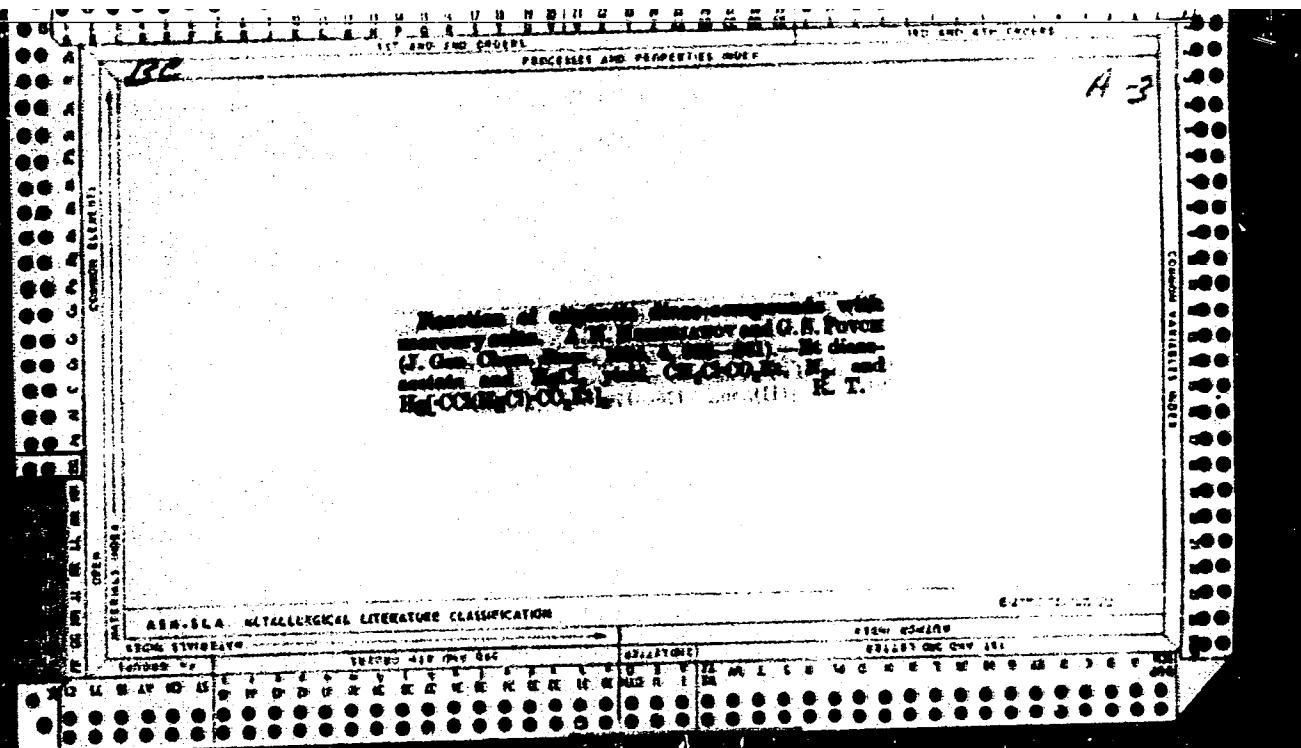
SOURCE AND PROOF

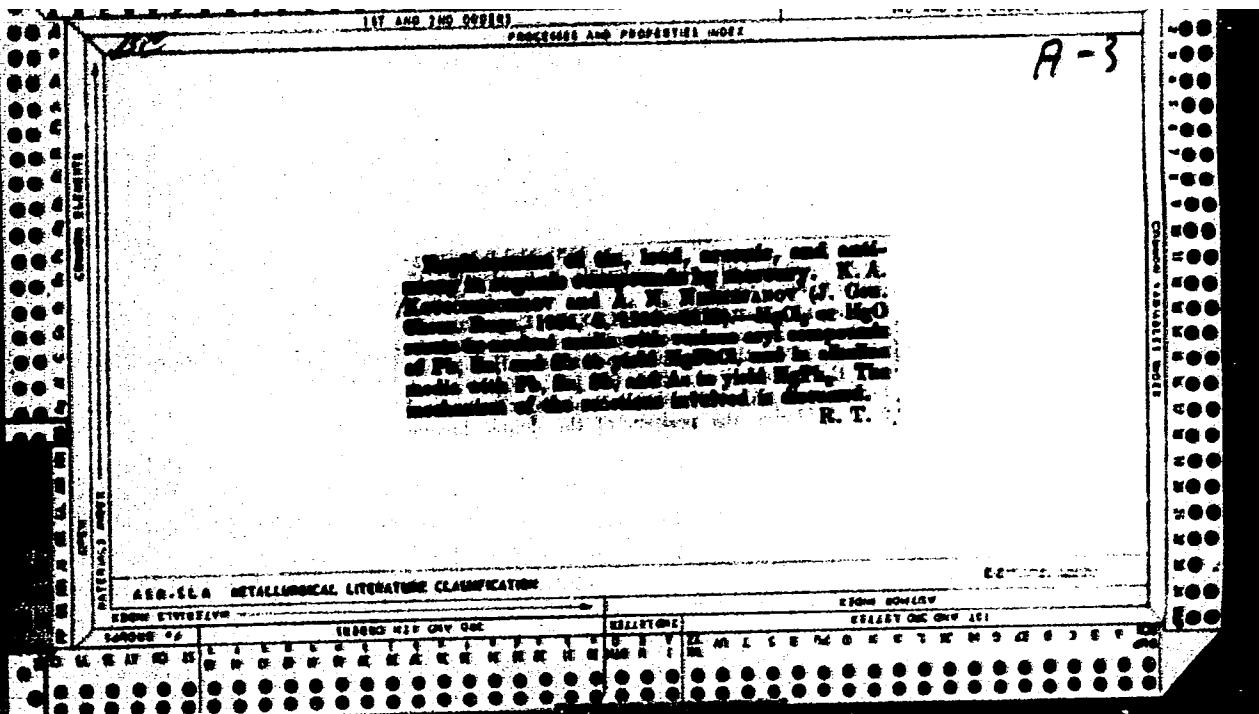
The mechanism of the formation of mercury organic compounds is preferable to those compounds. A. N. Narayanan, Uchimura Zapiski (Vestn. Bor. Meshchanskogo Univ.) 5, 391-6 (1954); Chem. Zentralbl. 1955, II, 2009; cf. C. A. 49, 10656; 50, 10759.—Expts. are reported to det. the optimum conditions for increasing the yield in Hg-org. compds. in the reduction of the double salts of phenylmercuric chloride and HgCl₂ with various reducing agents in various solvents. The action of Cu in acetone or AcOK gave the best yield in PhHgCl (I); HgCl₂ in alc. also gave I. The formation of I by reduction with metallic Ag is evidence against the intermediate formation of Hg. Moreover, the decomps. of the compds. (RN₂Cl)₂SnCl₂, (RN₂Cl)₂PbCl₂, and (RN₂Cl)₂HgCl₂ by Cu powder canson proceed through the stage of the formation of the free metal. By the action of Cu powder on methylamine-HCl in alc. in the presence of HgCl₂ and AmONO there is formed safely ClCH₂HgCl, just as in the action of CH₃N₂ on HgCl₂ (cf. Hellermann, C. A. 46, 4301). AmONO alone, either in the presence or absence of HgCl₂, has no action on MeNH₂-HCl in alc.; the latter can be exd. unchanged from the soln. by Et₂O. *Dissoc.* *ester* reacts with HgCl₂ according to the equation: 4N₂CHCO₂Rt + 2HgCl₂ — Hg(CH₂ClCCO₂Rt)₂ (II) + 2CH₂CO₂Rt + 4N₂. The compd. II is soluble and dissolves only in pyridine. *Mercuribis(dissoc. ester)*, Hg(N₂CCO₂Rt)₂, does not exchange its diazo group for the elements of HgCl₂ in reaction with the latter.

W. A. Moore

450-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION											
ECONOMIC METALS			TECHNOL. MATER. AND GRES			REACTANTS			USING COMPODS		
SEARCHED	INDEXED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SEARCHED	INDEXED
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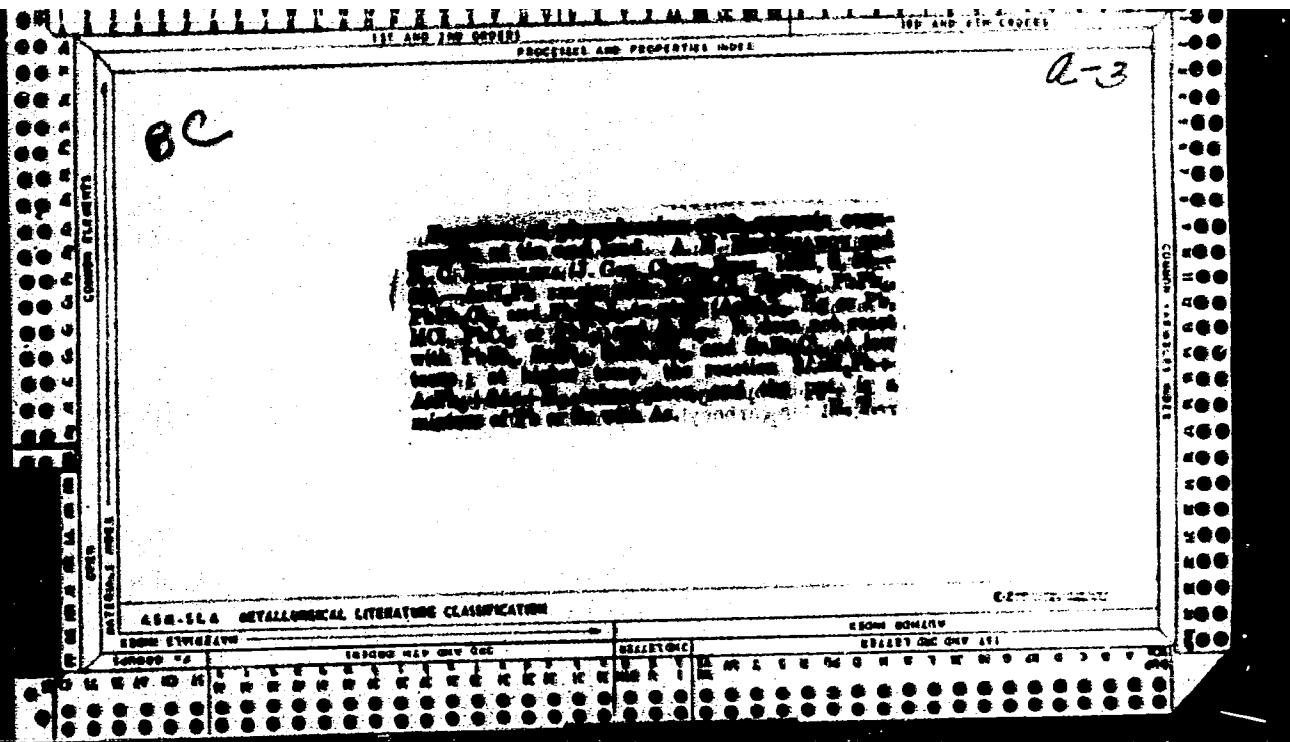
Sample several organic derivatives of phenol. A. N. Neimarkov and E. M. Tropova. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 4, 664-8 (1934). $m\text{-HOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{HgCl}$ (I) (Δ_e d₂₀, m. 168-170°) is obtained in 68% yield from $m\text{-HOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}$, HgCl_2 and Cu in EtOH at room temp; I is converted by NaBH₄ into $(m\text{-HOC}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{Hg}$ (II) (Δ_e d₂₀, m. 161°), decomps. at 315°. The Br. m.p. and *CNS*, m. 178-9°, analogs of I are prep'd. by heating II with the corresponding Hg halide. B. C. A.





A - 3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0011366200

Derivatives of allyl ethers of phenolic monocarboxylic acids. A. N. Krasnayev and R. K. Shatkovskaya. *J. Russ. Chem. Soc.*, (U. S. S. R.), 5, 1205-72 (1935).— α -C₆H₅C₆H₄ClC₂H₅ (I) was prepared, in 3.5 g. yield (40%) by refluxing a mixt. of 1 g. α -NaC₆H₄ClC₂H₅ (II) in 20 cc. Me₂CO with 6 g. allyl bromide (III) for 7 hrs. A prolonged heating gave α -(C₆H₅C₆H₄ClC₂H₅)₂ (IV), m. 101.5° (31.5%). IV was also obtained by substituting allyl chloride for I in the above reaction, and by treating 1 g. I with 1 g. NaCl in 20% NaOH. (C₆H₅C₆H₄ClC₂H₅)₂Br, m. 120-1.5°, was obtained (I) by treating 30 g. II in 40 g. C₆H₆ at -10° with 11.2 g. III; (2) by adding in the cold 3 g. HgCl₂ in C₆H₆ (mild), with an equal vol. of III, and (3) from 1,2-[C₆H₅C₆H₄ClC₂H₅] in C₆H₆ with III, ρ -CH₂OCH₂HgCl (V), m. 101-1.5°, was obtained in 23.6 g. yield (57%) by treating an emulsion of 15 g. NaOC₆H₅, 8 cc. of 10% AcOH and 37 cc. HgCl₂ with 6.5 g. H₂O in form of a paste, pouring the hot mixt. into a boiling soln. of 20 g. NaCl, boiling for 2 min., and allowing the mixt. to cool. V, treated with Na stannate as above, gave β -(C₆H₅C₆H₄ClC₂H₅)₂Hg, m. 108.5-10°. C₆H₅C₆H₄ClC₂H₅, m. 101-2°, was prep. from 8 g. C₆H₅COCl and H₂O by the method described for the prepn. of V. The structures of some of these compds. are being investigated.
Chas. Blatt

Chas. Blane

PHOTOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620C

NESMEJANOW, A. N.

"Sur l'obtention des 2 -et 4-allylresorcines et leurs transformation en 1-chloremercure-methyl 1,2 dihydroxybenzofuranes". Nesmejanow, A. N. et Zarewitch, T. S. (p. 140)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii) 1936, Volume 6, No. 1

24

Double salts of oxybismuthium chlorides and chlorides of heavy metals. K. A. Kuchinskaya and A. N. Nesvadomaya. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 16, 144-161 (1946).
 $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{LiCl} \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (I), $\text{m-FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{NaCl}$, $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{CaCl}_2 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (II), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{HgCl}_2 \cdot \text{NaCl}$, $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{MgCl}_2 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (III), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{AlCl}_3 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (IV), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (V), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{PbCl}_2 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (VI), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{SnCl}_4 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (VII), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (VIII), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{NiCl}_2 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (IX), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{CoCl}_2 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (X), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{MnCl}_2 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (XI), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (XII), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (XIII), $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ (XIV). The double salts were caused to react with ZnCl_2 , CaCl_2 , TiCl_3 , NaCl , PbCl_2 , BiCl_3 , AuCl_3 , PCl_5 and FeCl_3 . The double salts were prepared by polarizing the metal chloride in concentrated HCl into 1% RNiCl_4 in 1% HCl (pept.), by dissociation with solid NaOH of 1 mol. KNaF in 300 cc. concd. HCl and 300 g. ice and adding enough 6% N HCl to make 1 l. The pyrid. salts (the Zn and Cd salts sometimes ppt. only after long cooling at -15°) were filtered off, washed with cold 5% HCl , etc. and H_2O and dried in air. The compn. of the double salts was usually independent of the relative proportions of reactants. Usually taken were taken for each mol. of RNiCl_4 , 0.5 mol. of ZnCl_2 , CaCl_2 , SiCl_4 , PCl_5 and PbCl_2 , and 1 mol. of TiCl_3 , BiCl_3 and AuCl_3 , and a large excess of FeCl_3 (otherwise the Fe salts were not pyrid.). With TiCl_3 and BiCl_3 the proportions 1 mol. metal chloride and 2 mols. RNiCl_4 and 1 mol. RNiCl_4 and 1.6 mols. metal chloride were likewise used. Compsns. (M) of the metal chlorides in HCl : ZnCl_2 , 10 M; CaCl_2 , 2.5 M; TiCl_3 , 2 M; SiCl_4 , 2.5 M; PbCl_2 , 0.2 M; BiCl_3 , 1 M; FeCl_3 , 1 M; AuCl_3 , 1 M; FeCl_3 , 1 mol. The compn. of the double salts of Au , Zn , Si , Pb ,

It was independent of the nature of M , which with the other metals the nature of M affected the constants. Au , Zn and Fe had coordination no. 4; Sn , Pb and Hg had 6. The coordination no. of Cd and Hg varied from 3 to 6, and that of Ti and Bi from 4 to 5. I always gave metal with the sum. no. of KNaCl mole, being the only compd. to give with CaCl_2 the type $\text{KNa}_2\text{CaCl}_4$ with all proportions of reactants. II gave 2 II. CaCl_2 and with BiCl_3 only 2 II. BiCl_3 . TiCl_4 gave only II. TiCl_4 . Both II. HgCl_2

and 2 Li_2BCl_4 were formed. LiB_2 gave salts with most cations and no. of the metal, except that the 2 Li_2BCl_4 was contaminated with some LiB_2Cl_4 . LiB_2 was the only RN_2Cl to give a pure salt of the type $(\text{RN}_2\text{Cl})_2\text{TiCl}_3$ and which did not give $\text{RN}_2\text{Cl} \cdot \text{TiCl}_3$. For the remaining compounds, the influence of R is less pronounced. The solv. in many solvents and the decompos. temp. of each double salt are given. These properties are of interest in connection with the formation of organometallic compds. from the double salts. The solv. was affected chiefly by the nature of the metal component; the decompos. temp., by the nature of R. The presence of neg. substituents in the R₂N nucleus made for increased thermal stability, the β -derivs. being most stable. The salts of Pt, Cd, Hg and Sn were the most stable. The compns. of each double salt and a review of earlier literature are given. L. W. R.

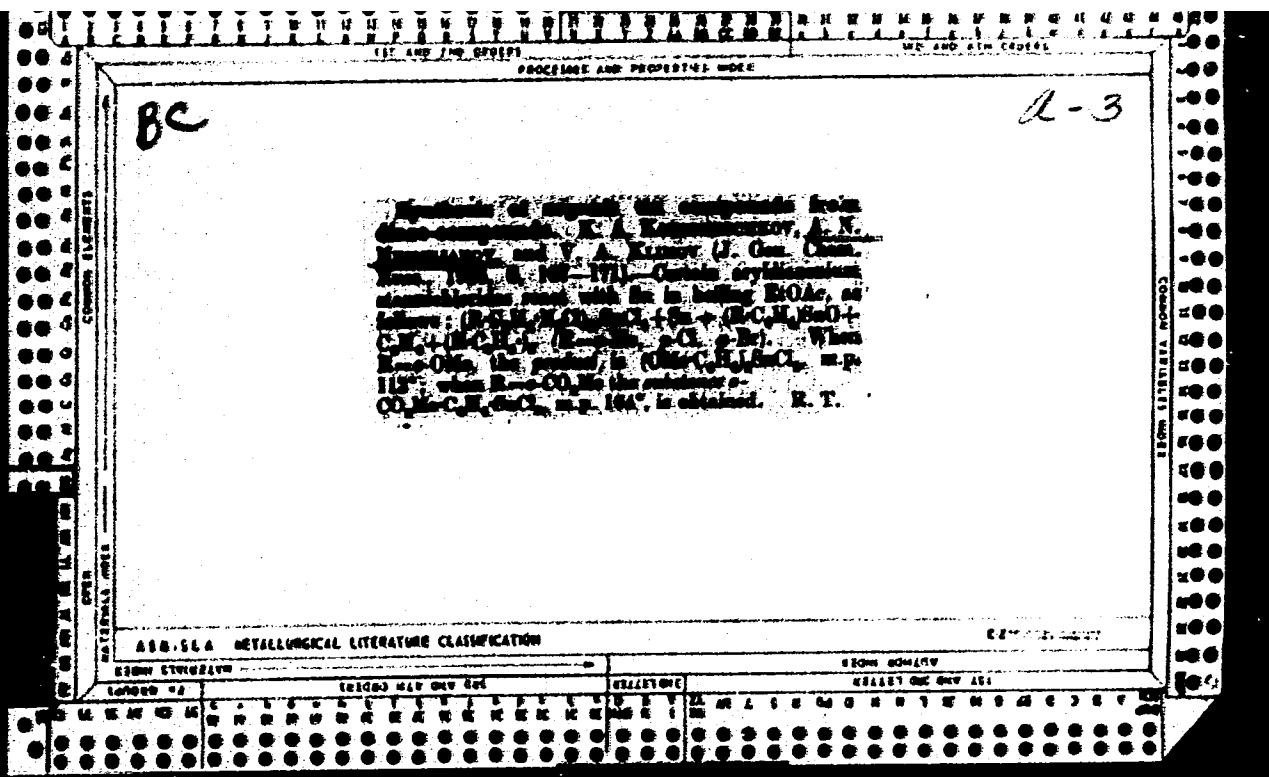
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450.164 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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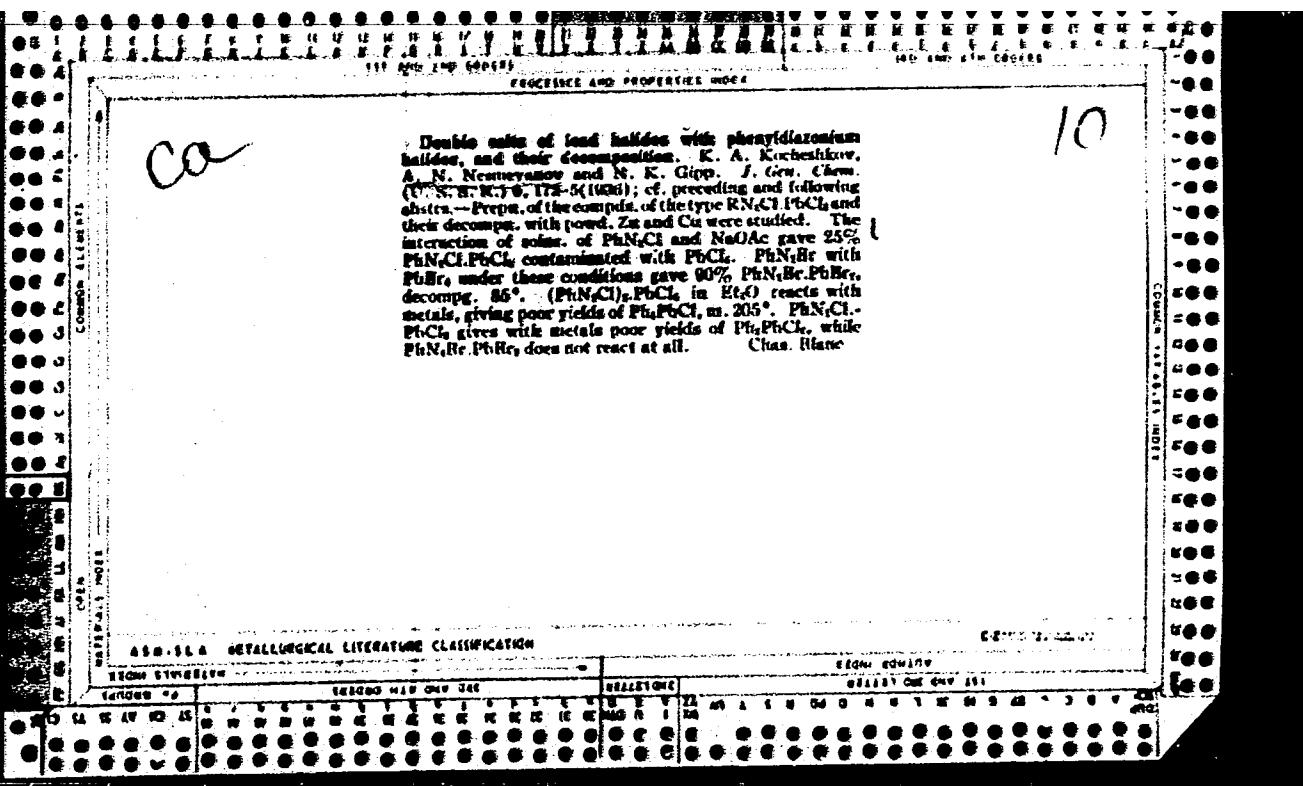
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620C



Double salts of lead halides with phenyldiazonium halides, and their decomposition. K. A. Kochetkov, A. N. Nevezinov and N. K. Gipp. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)*, 27, 172-5 (1957); cf. preceding and following abstracts. — Preps. of salts of the type $R\text{N}_2^+ \text{Cl}^- \text{Pb}_2^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_6^-$ and their decompr., with PbO . Zn and Cu were studied. The interaction of solns. of PhN_2Cl and NaOAc gave 25% $\text{PhN}_2\text{ClPb}_2^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_6^-$ contaminated with PbCl_2 . PhN_2Br with PbCl_2 under these conditions gave 90% $\text{PhN}_2\text{BrPb}_2^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_6^-$, decomp., 86%. (PhN_2Cl) PbCl_6^- in Et_2O reacts with metals, giving poor yields of $\text{Ph}_2\text{PbCl}_6^-$ m. 205°. $\text{PhN}_2\text{ClPb}_2^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_6^-$ gives with metals poor yields of $\text{Ph}_2\text{PbCl}_6^-$, while $\text{PhN}_2\text{BrPb}_2^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_6^-$ does not react at all.

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(A) Structure of products of addition of mercuric salts to unsaturated compounds by the cyanogen method. A. N. NIKONOVICH and R. G. FANDIKA. (B) Reaction of dimercaptoamine with 2-hydroxymercurimethyl alcohol, and the structure of the products of addition of mercuric salts to olefins. R. G. FANDIKA, A. N. NIKONOVICH, and F. A. TOKAREVA (J. Russ. Chem. Soc., 1957, T. 41—50, 262—266).—(A) $\text{OH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2-\text{HgBr}$ (I) in C_6H_6 and PhNO_2 yield 2-hydroxymercurimethyl phenylcarbamate (II), m.p. 126°—128° (dissip.). (I) in aq. alcoholic KOH and di- α -tolylchlorostannane afford 2-hydroxyethyl- α -tolylmercury (III), m.p. 65°—67°, Hg(OAc)_2 , and epichlorohydrin (IV) in H_2O yield 2-acetoxymercurycyclohexene, m.p. 112°—113°, which reacts with NaP_2O_7 (V) in EtOH —KOH, at the b.p., to afford 2-phenylmercurycyclohexene (VI), m.p. 101°—102°. Hg(OAc)_2 and (IV) in EtOH give 1-chloro-2-mercurycyclohexene, m.p. 76°, converted by boiling with NaOH and (V) in EtOH into Hg phenyl-2-mercurycyclohexene (VII). 1-Chloro-2-mercurimethyl-1:2-dihydrobenzene, NaOH , and (V) in EtOH, at the b.p., afford 1-phenylmercurimethyl-1:2-dihydrobenzene, m.p. 93°—94°. This

similarly to (II), (III), (VI), and (VII), is decomposed by 15% HCl, with production of unsaturated hydrocarbons and Hg aryl chloride. The reactions support the structure given above for (I), rather than one involving residual valencies, of the type $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{HgBrOH}$.
 (8) (I) and CH_2N_2 in Et_2O yield β -bromomethyl-mercaptoethyl alcohol, which decomposes at room temp. with production of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Hg}$, bromomethyl-mercuric bromide (VIII), m.p. 124–125°, CH_2O , and N_2 . HgBr_2 and CH_2N_2 in Et_2O yield (VIII) and

Hg dibromodimethyl, m.p. 42–43°. (VIII) and eq.
NaOH yield Hg, CH_3O , and HBr. R. T.

R. T.

650-1166. METALLURICAL LITHIUM FLAME EMISSION

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第十一章

THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620C

C.A.
 Reduction of organic mercury compounds by alkali metal compounds is a specific method for aromatic compounds substituted in the (benzene) nucleus with hydroxyl and amino groups. A. N. Neimayev, K. A. Kochetkov and V. P. Pavlyuchenko, *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 115-21 (1937); cf. *C. A.* 35, 927, 2702; 39, 1674. The difficulties of obtaining aromatic Sn compounds of the types R_3SnX_2 and R_2SnX_3 from corresponding R_3HgX and R_2Hg compounds, contg. OH and NH₂ groups in the ring in the *o*- and *p*-positions to the Hg atom (cf. *C. A.* 28, 8076), are overcome by substituting alkyltin compounds of the types R_3Sn and R_2SnR , for $HgCl_2$ and $HgCl$, in the reaction. $Hg(II)$ and $Hg(IV)$ (II) are capable of reducing Hg compounds, forming corresponding stananes: I + $HgCl_2 \rightarrow R_2SnCl_2 + Hg$; II + $HgCl_2 \rightarrow R_2SnCl_3 + Hg$. Somewhat more slowly proceed the reactions: II + $PbHgCl \rightarrow R_2SnCl_3 + PbHgCl_2 + Hg$; II + $PbHg \rightarrow 2 R_2SnHg + Hg$; I + $PbHg \rightarrow 2 R_2SnHg + Hg$. The introduction of OH and NH₂ groups into the ring in the *o*- and *p*-position to the Hg atoms results in a greater reactivity: II + $(p\text{-Me}_2NCH_2)_2Hg(III) \rightarrow 2(p\text{-Me}_2NCH_2)R_2Sn(IV) + Hg$; II + $(o\text{-HOCH}_2)_2Hg(V) \rightarrow 2(o\text{-HOCH}_2)R_2Sn(IV) + Hg$. II, b.p. 160°, resulted in 70% yield from

40 g. $Hg(IV)Cl$ (cf. *C. A.* 28, 23229), 5 g. of powd. Na and 30 cc. ion-AmOEt by digesting the mixt. in an oil bath at 180° for 5 hrs. and distg. in a N atm. An equimolar. of II and $HgCl_2$ heated at 150° for 30 min. gave 75% R_2SnCl_3 . This with KHg gave $R_2SnHg(IV)$, m. p. 4°. II with $PbHgCl$ at 150-160° for 3 hrs. resulted in 30% $Pb_2SnHg(IV)$, b.p. 113-14°. II with $PbHg$ at 160° for 7 hrs. gave 40% $Pb_2SnHg(IV)$ (60% Hg). II with III digested on a water bath for 30 min. and then in an oil bath at 150-70° for 8 hrs. gave IV, b.p. 172-3°, d₄²⁰ 1.2425, n_D²⁰ 1.5611. IV with $HgCl_2$ in air, formed 95% $p\text{-Me}_2NCH_2R_2Sn(IV)$, m. p. 215°. The air. filtrate treated with KHg and extd. with K_2O gave $K_2SnHg(IV)$. This with AcOH gave $R_2SnCl_3(IV)$, m. p. 180-1°. IV in $CHCl_3$ was treated with Bu_3N at 0°, the solvent was dried, off and the residue was dissolved in $HgCl_2$. After purg. KHg with NH_3 , the filtrate was evapd. giving $p\text{-Me}_2NCH_2R_2Sn(IV)$, m. p. 58° (part. ether). II with V at 130° for 2 hrs. afforded nearly 100% VI, b.p. 167-200°, d₄²⁰ 1.2229, n_D²⁰ 1.5377. Treated with $HgCl_2$ it gave $o\text{-HOCH}_2R_2Sn(IV)$. Treating I with $HgCl_2$ (exothermic reaction) resulted in 80% Et_2SnCl_2 , b.p. 84°, and 100% Hg. II with $PbHg$ at 150° for 30 min. gave 60% $Pb_2SnHg(IV)$, b.p. 184-5°.
 Chas. Blane

450-154 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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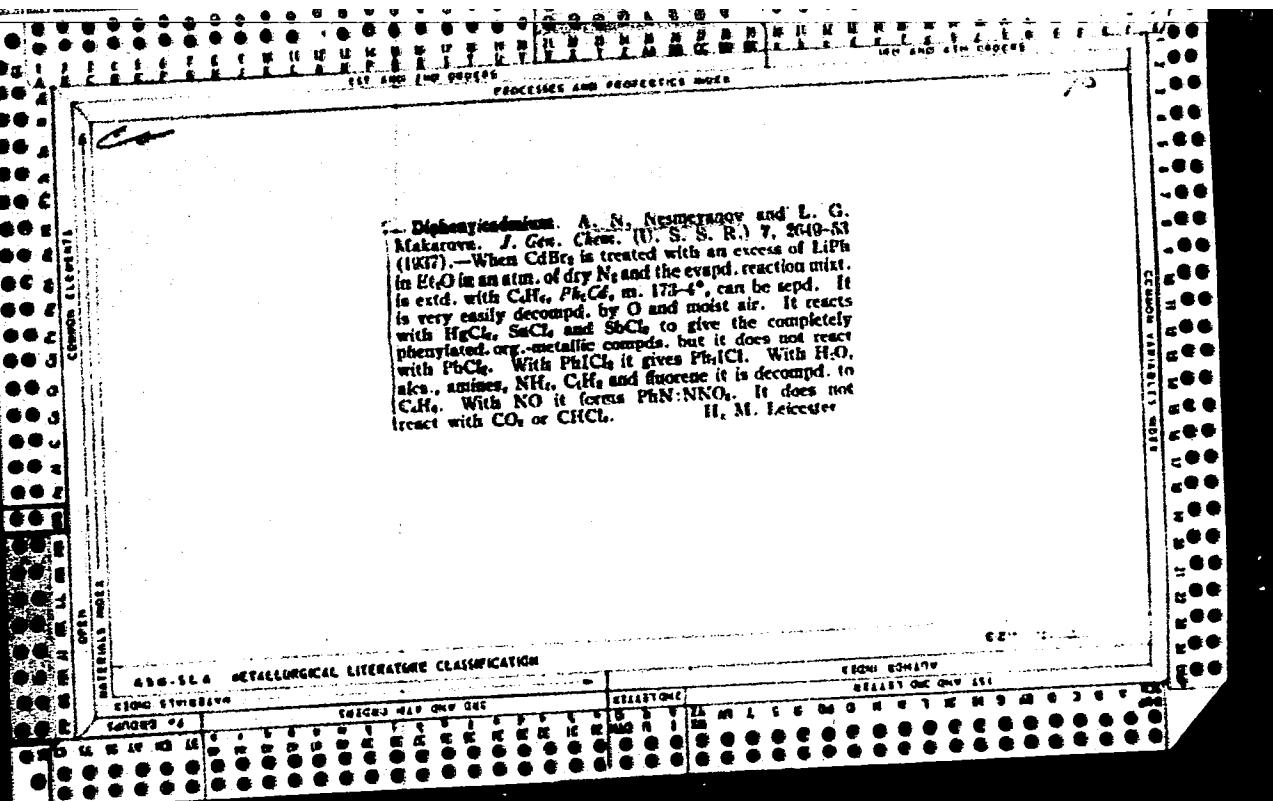
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NESMELANOW, A. N.

"Sur la reaction du diazomethane avec l'etanolmercuro-bromure et sur la structure des produits de la fixation des sels sur mercure sur les olefines."
Freidline, R. Ch., Nesmalanow, A. N. et Tokarewa, F. A. (p. 262.)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1937, Volume 7, No.1



PROCESSES AND INVENTORIES INDEX

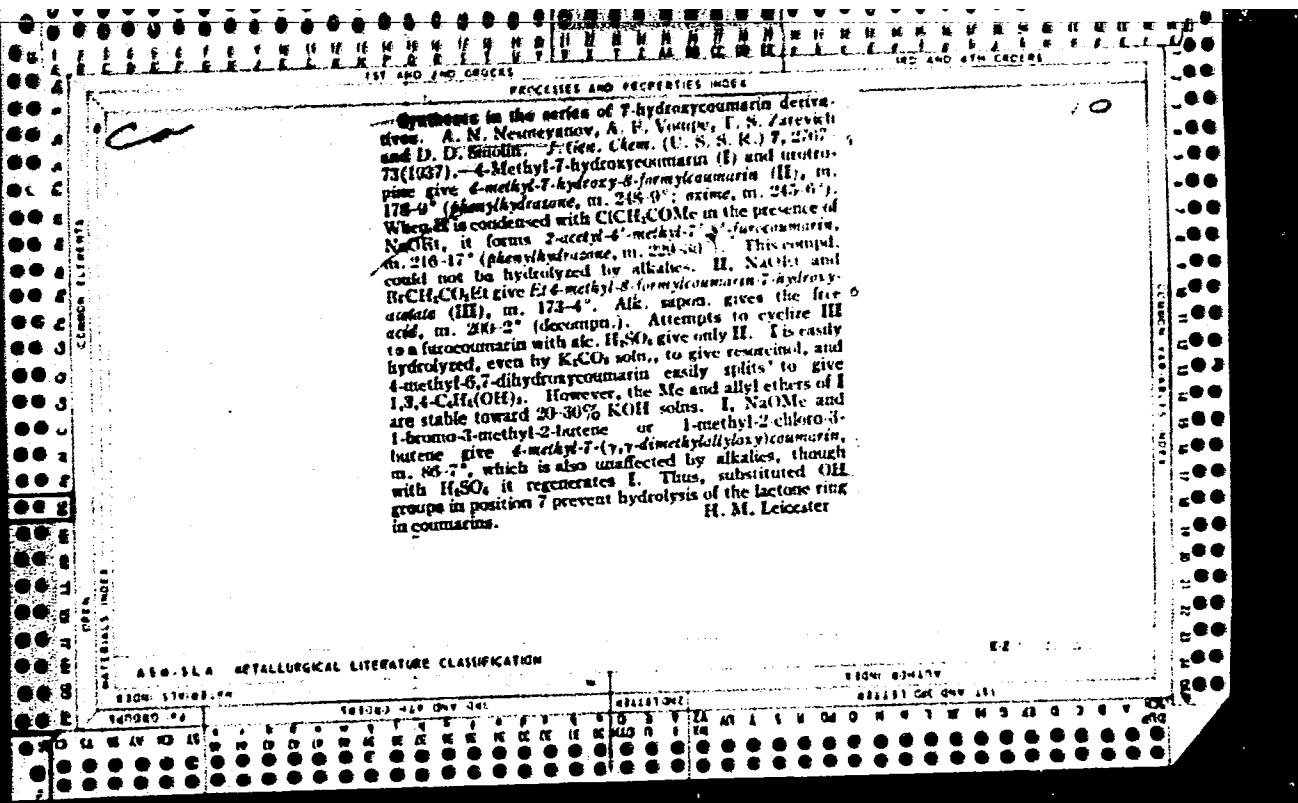
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Mercury organic compds. **XV**. The structure of the addition compounds of mercury salts with styrene and α -methylstyrene. A. N. Manzurany and R. Kh. Pridlina. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 7, 2746-51 (1937); *C. A.* 38, 8150. When equimol. amts. of styrene and $Hg(OAc)_2$ react in H_2O soln., $PhCH(OH)CH_2HgOAc$ (**I**), m. 77-8° (decomp.), is formed. With Na-Hg this is reduced to $PhCH(OH)Me$. **I** and NaCl form the corresponding mercurichloride, m. 95-6°, and with NaBr it gives the bromide, m. 102-3°. When excess Hg salts are used, compds. of the type of $3(PhCH(OH)CH_2)_2HgCl$ - $HgCl$, are formed. $PhC(CH_3)_2Cl_2$ and $Hg(OAc)_2$ give $PhC(CH_3)_2CH_2HgOAc$ (**II**), m. 101-2°, which is reduced to $PhC(CH_3)_2CH_2OH$. The chloride of **II** is a liquid, and the bromide m. 45-6°. The compd. obtained by Manchot (*C. A.* 15, 508) from styryl Et ether and $Hg(OAc)_2$ probably has the structure $PhCH(HgOAc)CH_2(OH)OEt$.

H. M. Leicester

ATA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ATA-SLA		METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										ATA-SLA	
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10000	10100	10200	10300	10400	10500	10600	10700	10800	10900	11000	11100	11200	11300



Organic tin compounds of the type Ar_2SnX_2 with a carbonyl group in the benzene nucleus. I. T. Rikin, A. N. Nekrasov and K. A. Korshak. *J. Russ. Chem. (USSR)*, 1976, 10: 3, 36-41 (1976); cf. K. and N., *C. A.*, 85, 2702, 2875. — (μ - $\text{KIO}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SnX}_2$) ($X = \text{halogen}$) were obtained from ($\text{EtO}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SnX}_2$) Hg with SnX_2 . The reaction is possible with FeCl_3 in abs. alc. and Me_2CO and with Se^{+2} in alc. (cf. N. and K., *C. A.*, 85, 927), by refluxing the mixt. on a water bath for about 1 hr. Satisfactory yields were obtained without the use of a solvent by heating the mixt. at 250-260° for 5 min. By this method 71% diphenylchlorodibenzene, Ph_2SnCl_2 , m. 42°, was obtained. This (2 g.) in 15-30 ml. alc. with anal. HgS in 6% alc. KOH gave 74% diphenylthiosulfone, Ph_2SnS , m. 183-4°. Diacetylphenylchlorodibenzene, (μ - $\text{KIO}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SnCl}_2$) (I), m. 102-3°, (90% yield), from 0.005 mol. (μ - $\text{KIO}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SnCl}_2$) Hg and 0.0163 mol. SnCl_2 . This with HgCl_2 in alc. gave nearly 100% $\text{EtO}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SnCl}$, m. 223-4°, (cf. N. and Makarova, *C. A.*, 76, 4028). I (0.15 mol.) condensed with 0.16 mol. PhMgBr in Et_2O and the product decompd. with sq. NH_4Cl gave 72% of a triphenylcar-

bined deriv. of Sn , $\text{Ph}_2\text{Sn}(\text{Ph}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SnH})_2$, m. 265-6°. I gave 90.6% diacetylphenylthiosulfone, ($\text{EtO}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SnH}_2$) SnS , m. 141.5 2.5°. Sulfin, with ($\text{EtO}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SnH}_2$) Hg at 220-35° gave 57% diacetylphenylthiomethanesulfone ($\text{EtO}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SnH}_2\text{S}$), does not m. 180°. Sulfoxide with ($\text{EtO}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SnH}_2$) Hg in dry Me_2CO gave not II, but $\text{EtO}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SnH}_2\text{Cl}$, m. 211-12°, (cf. N. and M., *loc. cit.*). Diacetylphenylthiosulfone formed an oil, which did not crystallize after standing for several months. This oil, I and II when treated in hot alc. with 8-hydroxyquinaline gave the identical condensation product, $\text{EtO}_2\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Sn}(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{N})_2$, m. 216-17°. A mixt. of the variously obtained compds. gave no depression of the m. p. Chas. Blane
Fifteen references.

410-16A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL

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AND SECURITY INFORMATION
PROCESSED AND SECURED INDEX

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Preparation of diazo compounds by means of organometallic compounds. L. G. Makarova and A. N. Nevezinov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 9, 771-9 (1939).—Based on the assumption that the reaction mechanism between N_2O_4 (I) and organometallic compds. proceeds with the diazoic products of I, I — N_2O_4 (II) + $2NO_2$ (III) according to the equations: $Pt_2M + 2 II \rightarrow 2PtNO_2 + M(NO_2)_2$ and $Pt_2NO + 2 III \rightarrow PtN_2NO_2$ (IV), expts. were carried out with I and III simultaneously and the following organometallic compds.: Pt_2Si , Pt_2Sn , Pt_2ZnCl , Pt_2SbCl , Pt_2AsCl , Pt_2Pb , Pt_2PCl and Pt_2Bi . The yields of IV were 44%, 40%, 40%, 40%, 40% quant., 50%, 64%, resp., as compared with 21% not investigated, 8%, 5%, 10%, 24%, 18%, 10%, resp., when I was used alone. Pt_2SiCl reacts with I with the formation of 8% IV. Pt_2MgBr (V) yields 15% IV on reaction with I. When 1 mol. $ZnCl_2$ is added to 3 mols. V, the yield is increased to 20%. About the same increase is observed after the addn. of $CdBr_2$. In the latter cases the simultaneous addn. of III did not increase the yield. From the reaction products of Pt_2Zn with I + III, and of Pt_2Li , Pt_2As and Pt_2Sb , resp., with I, phenyldiazonium compds. could not be isolated. Pt_2Si and Pt_2PbCl_2 did not react with I. Gertrude Berend

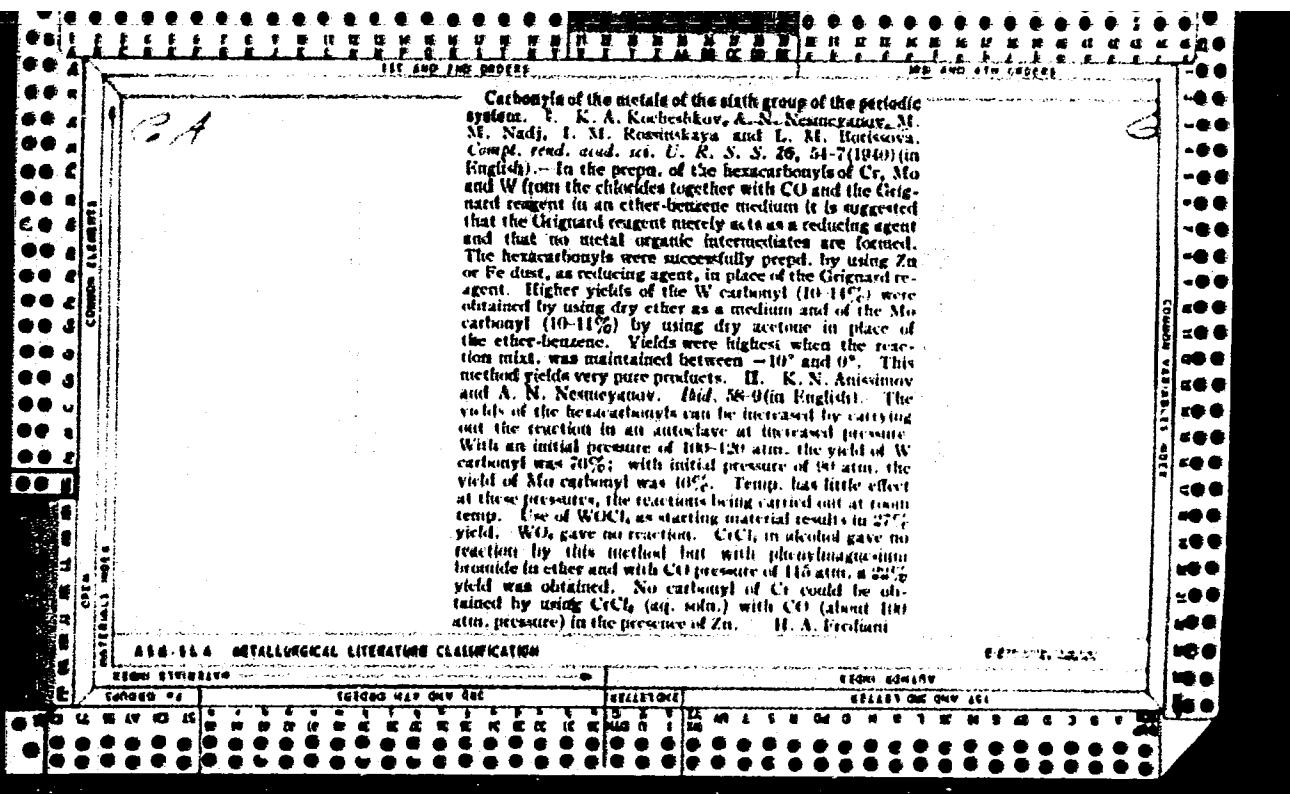
450-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

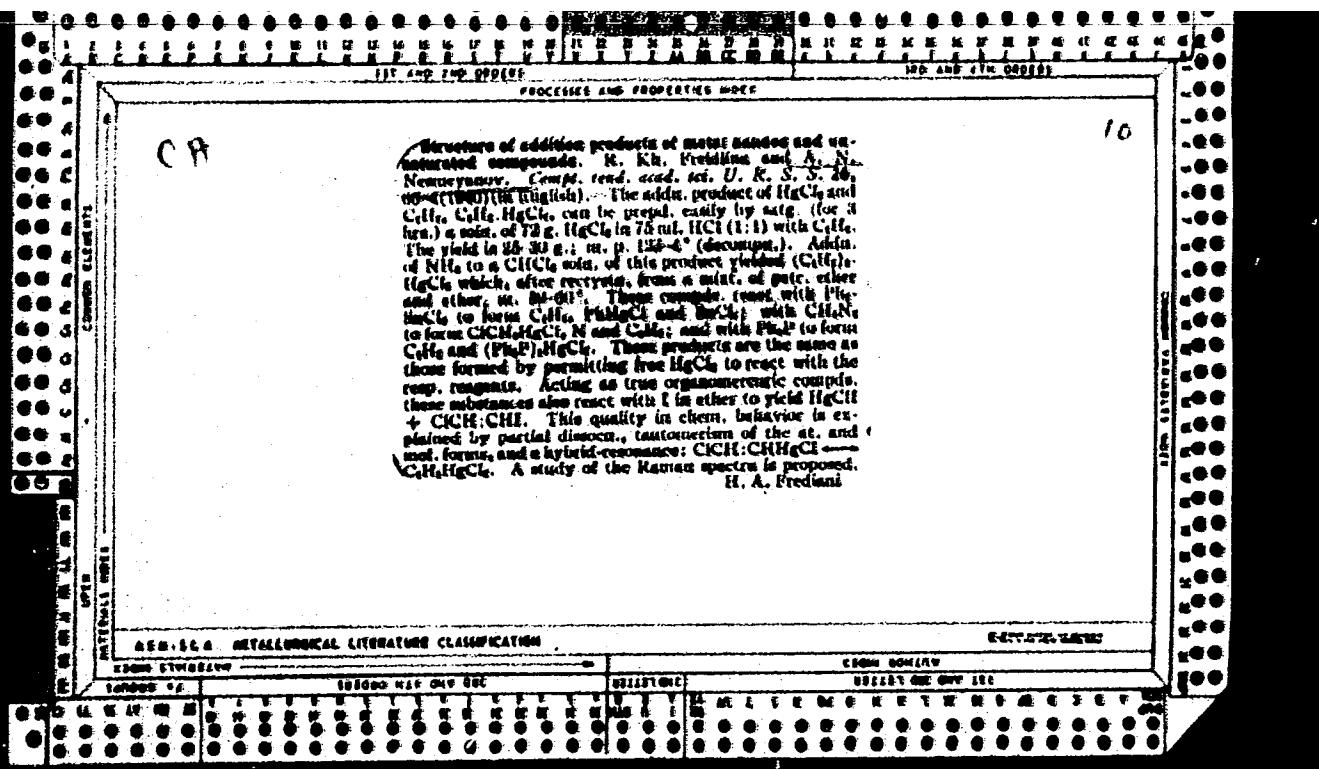
STANDARD SUBJECTS

SUBJ. KEYWORD

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Synthesis of diaryliodonium salts. R. K. Freudenthal and A. N. Neimarkov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.*, 28, 607-70 (1940) [in English].—Aromatic organometallic compounds of Br_2 are the best arylation agents. Reactions with these compds. proceed under mild cond. often at room temp. in good yield. For example, Ph_2SnCl_2 reacts with ICl in dil. HgCl_2 energetically, with

liberation of heat, giving a quant. yield of Ph_2Cl , thus arylating ICl_3 as well as HgCl_2 according to the equation: $\text{ICl}_3 + 2\text{Ph}_2\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{Ph}_2\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{ICl}$. To 2 g. (0.016 mol.) ICl_3 in 10 cc. dil. (1:10) HCl was added 5 g. (0.017 mol.) Ph_2Cl_2 . After 0.5 hr. the reaction mixt. was cooled, the ppt. sepd. and decompr. by heating with boiling H_2O . After filtration and cooling, 0.5 g. Ph_2Cl was pd. Evapn. of the mother liquore yielded an addnl. 1.15 g. of product, or a total yield of 72%. After reppn. from H_2O at m. 210°, with conversion into a mixt. of PhCl and Ph_2Cl , Ph_2Cl_2 can be arylated very readily in good yields with Ph_2SnCl_4 at room temp., $\text{Ph}_2\text{Cl}_2 + \text{Ph}_2\text{SnCl}_4 \rightarrow \text{Ph}_2\text{Cl} + \text{SnCl}_4$, under exptl. conditions analogous to those described in the previous synthetic method. The latter method can be used as well for the synthesis of aryl iodochlorides and arynes. Iodonium salts of the type $\text{RR}'\text{ICl}$. With Ph_2SnCl_4 and ICl_3 , Ph_2ICl and HgCl_2 were obtained. The yield is somewhat lower in the latter reaction, because PhIO is obtained as a by-product. The product from the latter reaction m. 168-170° is believed to be a double salt in agreement with analysis, $\text{Ph}_2\text{Cl} \cdot \text{HgCl}_2$ (81% yield). This new method of synthesis of iodonium salts has the advantage of simplicity and shortness compared to the methods previously described in the literature.

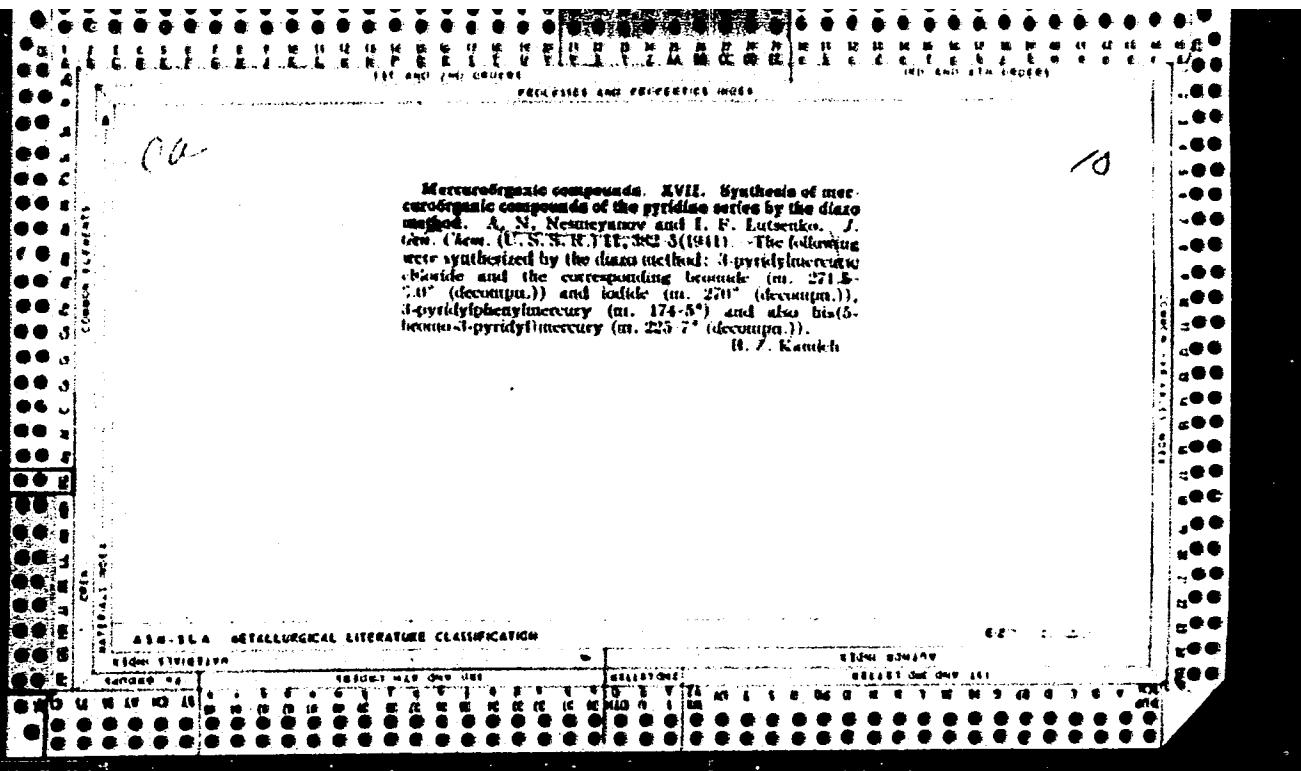
Chair of Org. Chem.,
Lomonosov Inst. Fine
Chemical Tech., Moscow

W. A. Scott

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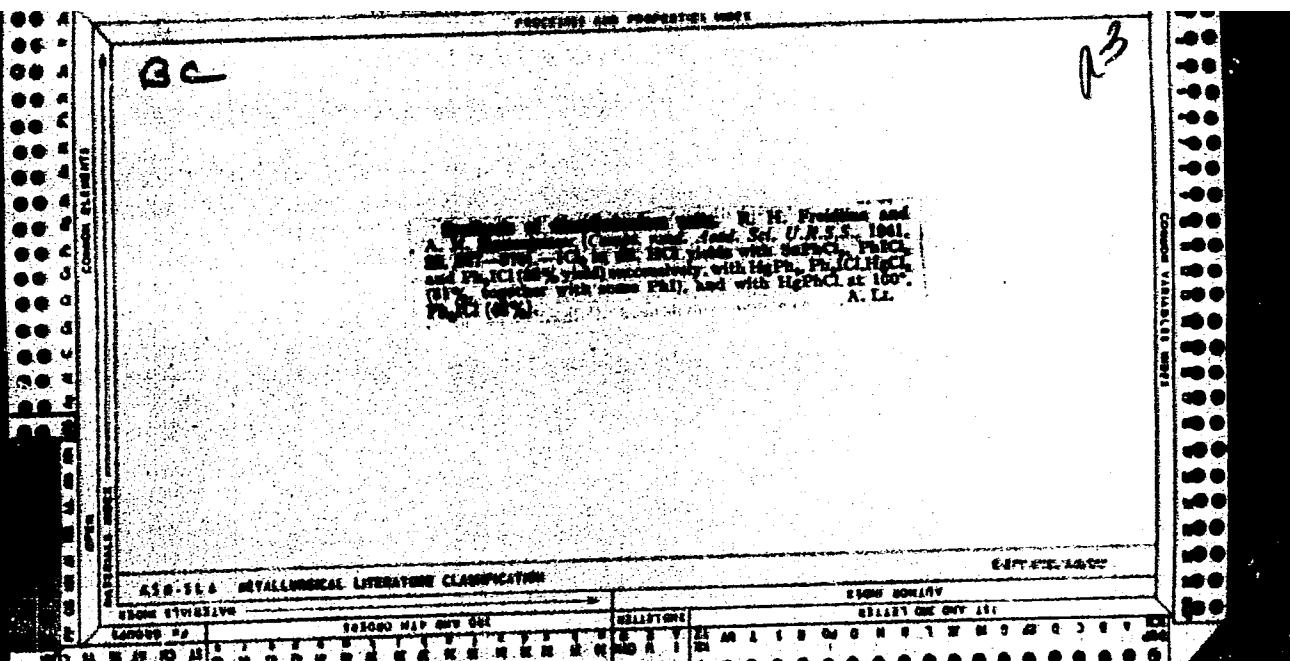
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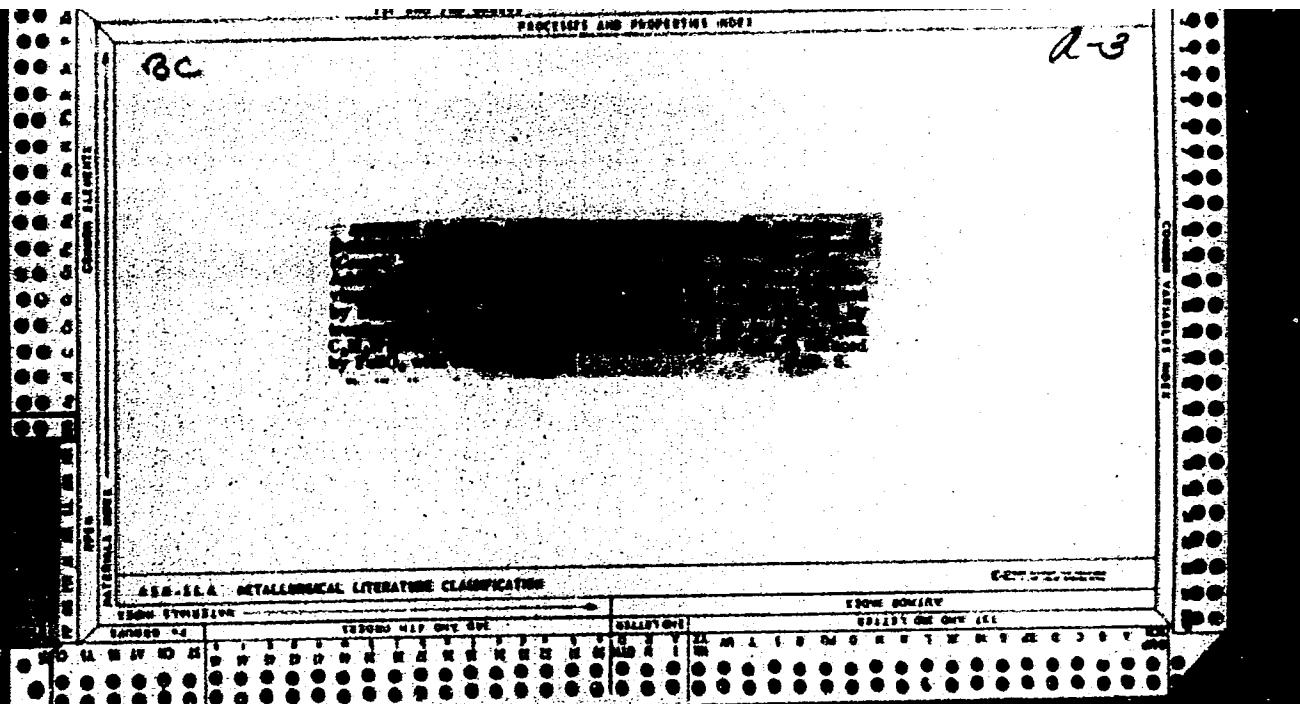


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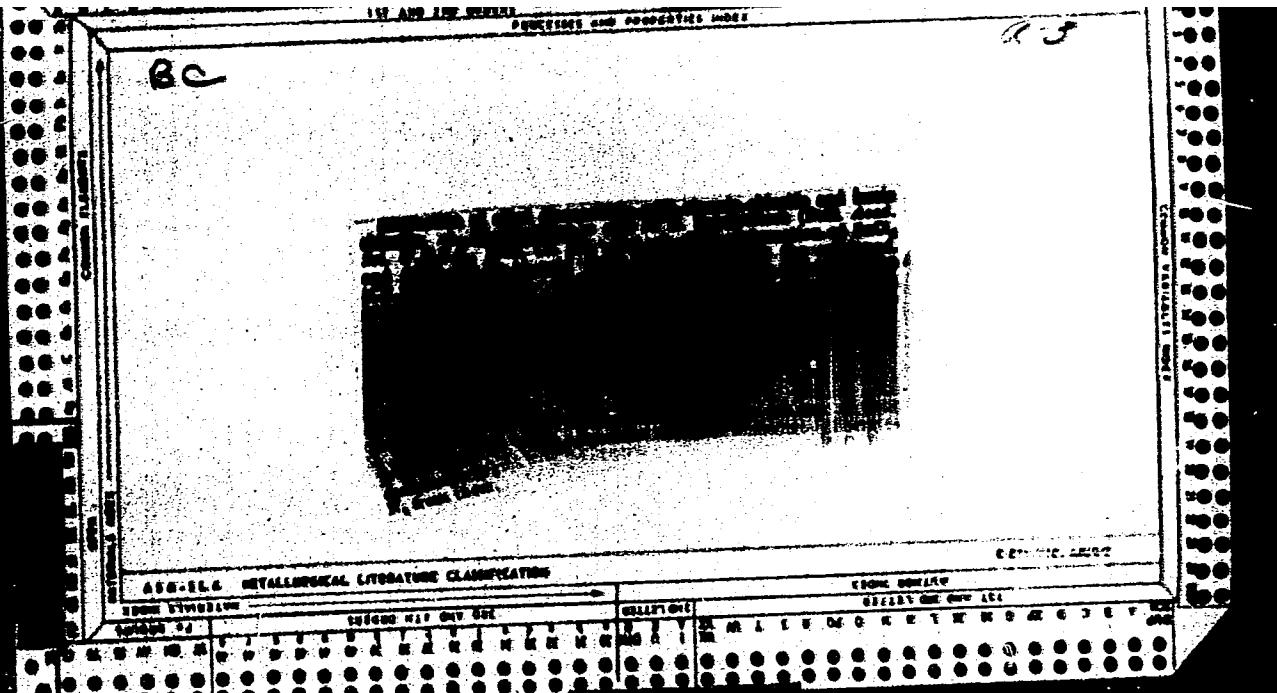


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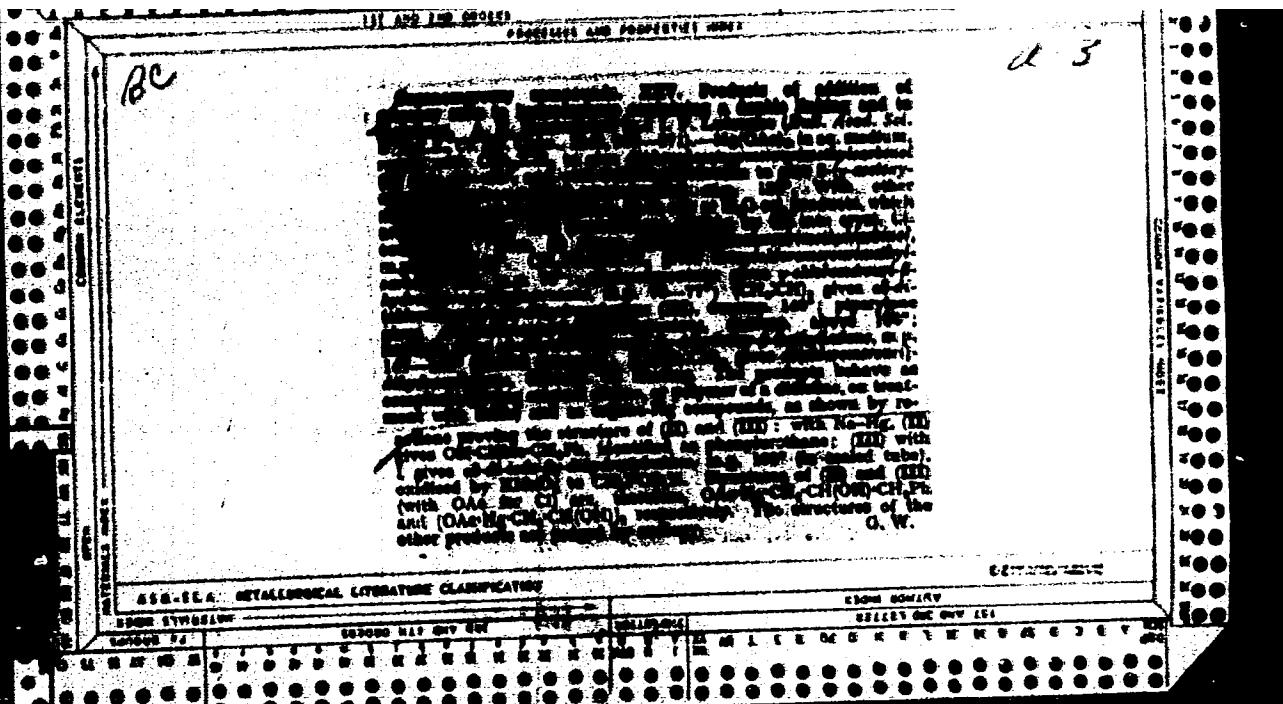
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Organic compounds of Hg. XXII. Organometallic Hg compounds of the triphenylmethane series. I. T. Eskin and A. N. Nemeryanov. *Bull. Acad. sci. U. R. S. S. Class. sci. chém.* 1962, 118-26 (English summary). — The authors describe the application of the diazo method of synthesis of Hg-org. compds. of the triphenylmethane series. $\mu\text{-HgNC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}_2$ (17.6 g.) in 40 cc. concd. HCl and 40 cc. H₂O was diazotized by 6 g. NaNO₂ in 18 cc. H₂O with addition of 30 g. ice and keeping the temp. at 1°; the filtered soln. was added to a cooled soln. of 25 g. HgCl₂ in 25 cc. concd. HCl, to yield 98.5% $\mu\text{-HgC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{N}_1\text{Cl}_1\text{HgCl}_2$ (HgCl₂, m. 85° (decomp.); the Et₂O-EtOH washings of the above contain small amts. of the aquined. double salt. The former (20 g.) is added to 150 cc. Me₂CO containing 8.6 g. HgCl₂, and with stirring and efficient cooling 7 g. powd. Cu is added to the mixt.; after 20 hrs. the Me₂CO is distd. and the residue crystd. from EtOAc, to yield 50.9% $\mu\text{-Ph}_2\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$, m. 157-8°. $\mu\text{-HgNC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C(OH)Ph}_2$ (13.78 g.) in 40 cc. H₂O and 5 cc. HCl was dissolved with 6 g. NaNO₂ in 18 cc. H₂O after addition of 20 cc. HCl; the filtered soln. was added to 25 g. HgCl₂ in 25 cc. HCl, to yield 81% of the salt $\mu\text{-HgC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C(OH)Cl}_2\text{N}_1\text{Cl}_1\text{HgCl}_2$, m. 81-2° (decomp.). The above (20 g.) stirred into 100 cc. EtOAc containing 6.6 g. HgCl₂ was treated with 6 g. Cu powder with cooling and stirring; after 25 hrs., the solvent was distilled, the residue washed with petr. ether and extd. with EtOAc to yield 46.3% $\mu\text{-HgC(OH)C}_6\text{H}_4\text{HgCl}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ (I), m. 187-8° (from benzene); it is highly solv. compd. with most solvents; the benzene-free product m. 82-3°. $\mu\text{-HgNC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ similarly yields $\mu\text{-HgC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$, m. 218-19° (from EtOAc). $\mu\text{-HgNC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C(OH)Ph}_2$ yields $\mu\text{-HgC(OH)C}_6\text{H}_4\text{HgCl}_2$, m. 103-4° (from ligroin). $\mu\text{-Ph}_2\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$, m. 145-6° (from EtOAc), was prep'd. by similar diazotization of $\mu\text{-HgNC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C(OH)Ph}_2$ after treating it in dry Et₂O with HCl gas and dissolving with AgNO₃. Dry $\mu\text{-CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ (35 g.) was added to 72 g. PhMgBr in 150 cc. Et₂O, refluxed for 1 hr. and after the usual decomps., yielded a complex mixt. of organo-Hg compds., from which there was isolated 3.5 g. of product identical with I, m. 187-8°; 24.0 g. of PhMg was also isolated from the Et₂O ext. O. M. Kostyukoff

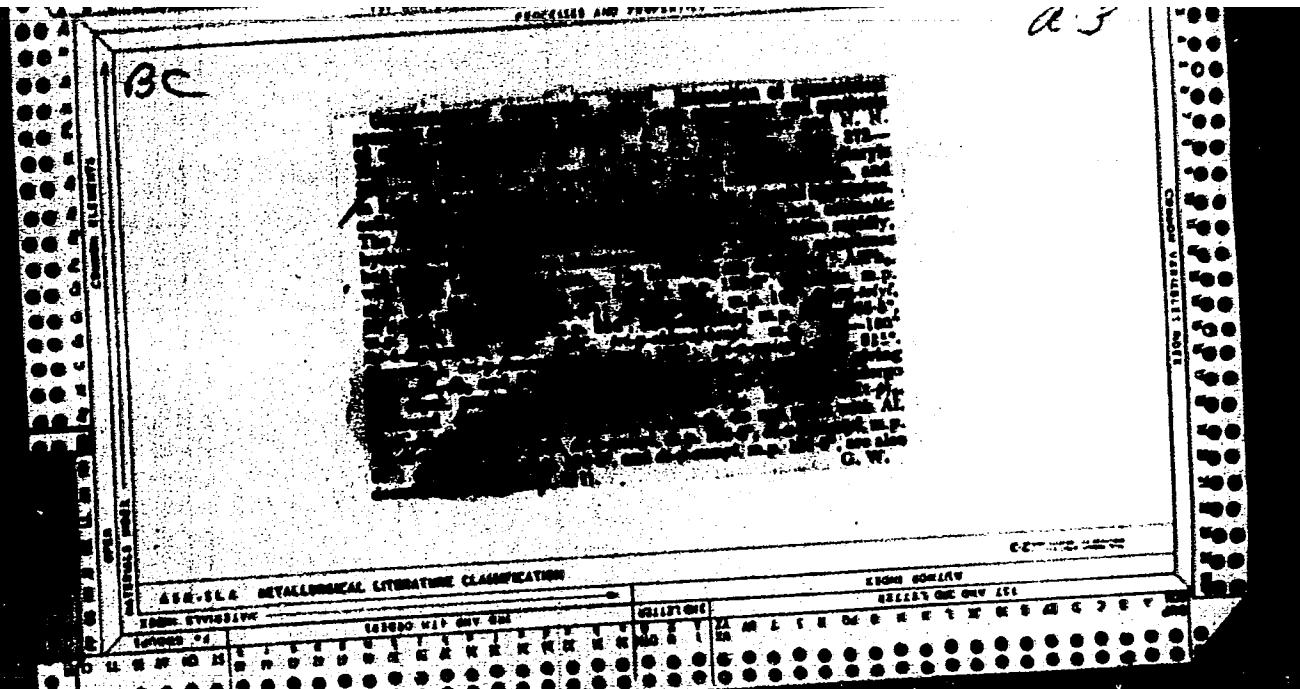
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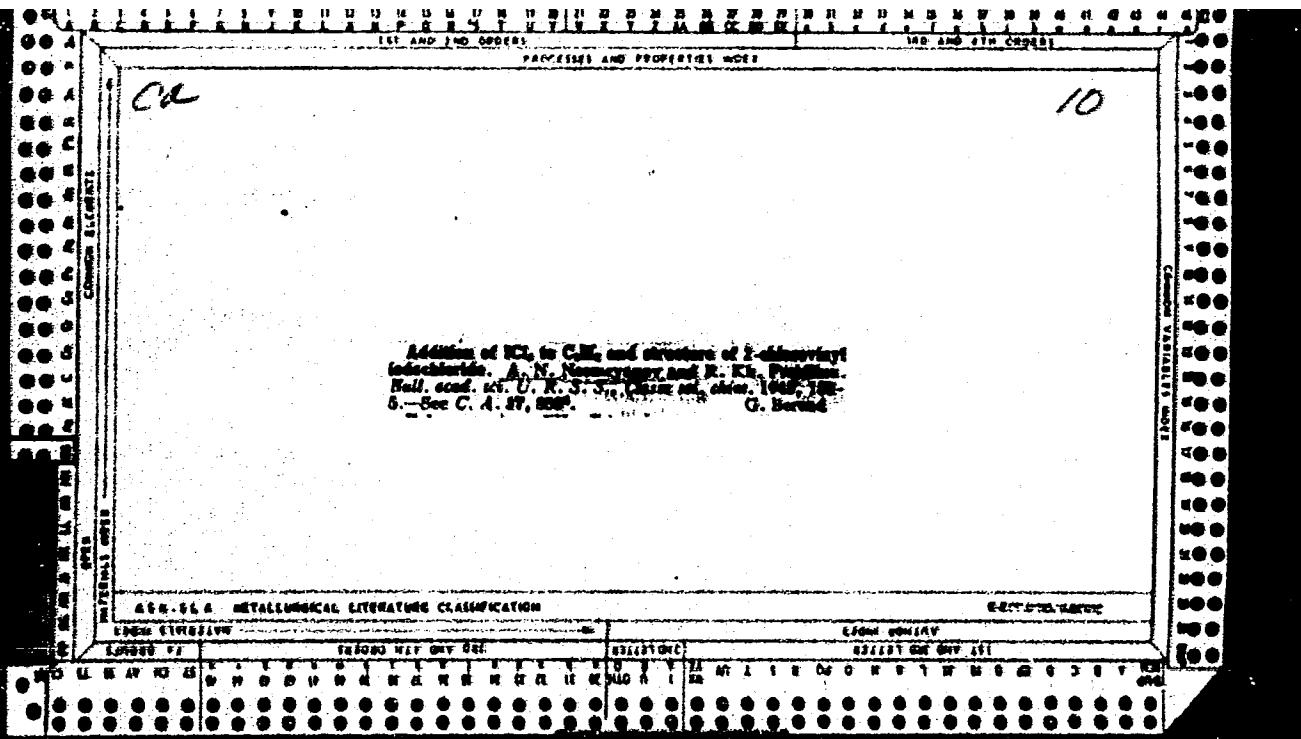
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Organic mercury compounds. IX. Heterocyclic addition products of mercury salts to open-chain dihalo compounds. A. N. Nesmeyanov and I. F. Lutsenko. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Clases sci. chim.* 1945, 206, 1014 (English summary); cf. *C. A.* 39, 3419 (1945). Mallyl (2 g.) was treated with 16 g. $\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2$ in 50 cc. H_2O ; after 18 hrs. there was added 3.8 g. KCl in 30 cc. water to give a quant. yield of 2,5-bis(chloromethyl)-tetrahydrofuran (recycled from Me_2CO), which decomps. on heating without melting. The product treated with 2M Na-Hg in water gave 48% (theoretical) 2,5-dimethyltetrahydrofuran (isolated) of 1-buten-3-ol, b. p. 110°–112° 0.8 kPa; similar reduction in slightly acid media (by gradual addn. of 10% AcOH) gave a total of 75% of the above 2 products, with the furan comprising about 25%. To 5.1 g. HgCl_2 in water was added 0.82 g. LiAlH_4 and the yld. Hg compd. was filtered off; the filtrate contained 0.7070 g. HCl (theoretical, 0.73 g.). 1-Penten-5-ol (4.3 g.) was added to 16 g. $\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2$ in 50 cc. water to yield an oil, which was sat. in H_2O , then added, on addn. of a soln. of KCl 2-(chloromethyl)tetrahydrofuran ptzd. as an oil in 45% yield. Similar reaction with 1-buten-3-ol gave 10% 2-methyl-5-(chloromethyl)tetrahydrofuran as an oil; treatment of the reaction mixt. with 2M Na-Hg in the presence of sufficient AcOH to keep the mixt. slightly acid yielded 2,5-dimethyltetrahydrofuran and 1-buten-3-ol in quantit. yield of 80%. Mallylamine (5 g.) was added to 30 g. $\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2$ in 100 cc. water; after 12 hrs. the soln. was filtered and treated with KCl to yield 26 g. of a solid which dissolved in 10% NaOH and on filtration of the Hg yldes and neutralization gave a white yld. of 2,5-bis(chloromethyl)morpholine; reduction with Na-Hg , as above described, gave 2,5-dimethylmorpholine, b. p. 110°.

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Allyl ether (6 g.) was added to 32 g. K₂(OAc) in 180 cc. water to yield, after 10 hrs., and addition of KCl solution, 86% of 2,2-bis(hexamethylpropyl)- β -dioxane, m. 116° (from R(OAc)₂). Reduction with Li⁺-Na in the highly acidic solution gave the corresponding dianion, m. 120°, n_D²⁰ 1.4109, d₄₀²⁰ 0.9214. Mercaptidized allyl ether (1 g.) was mixed with 5 g. iodine and heated in CHCl₃ until decolorized to yield 1.1 g. 2,2-bis(hexamethyl)- β -dioxane, m. 94° (from R(OAc)₂). G. M. Kunkel and J. C. Dickey.

C. H. Kaulbach

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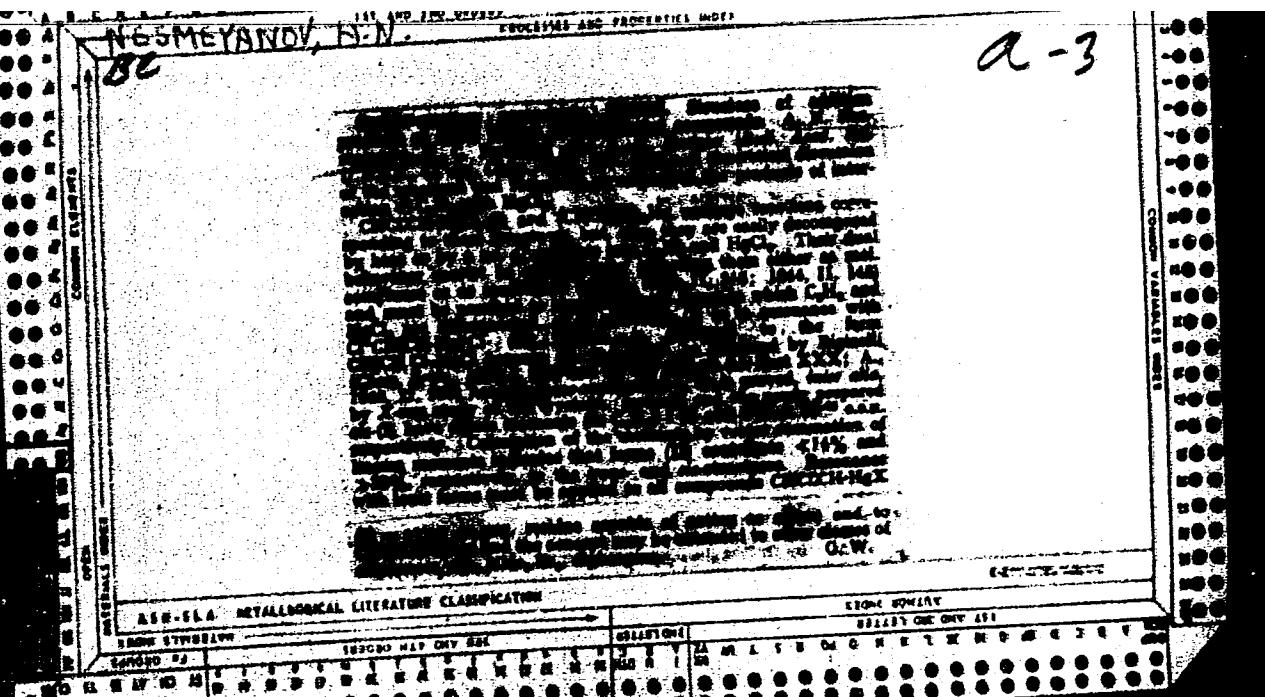
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS												3RD AND 4TH ORDERS											
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																							
<p><i>Ca</i></p> <p>Magnesium organic compounds. III. Hydroxyphenylmagnesium bromide and its use in the synthesis of other compounds. A. N. Novosel'nikov and K. A. Pecherskaya. <i>Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. chim.</i> 1948, 317-18; cf. <i>C. A.</i> 47, 2724. EtMgBr soln. (contg. 4 g. EtMgBr) was treated with 5 g. <i>o</i>-CH₃C₆H₄OH to yield an oil, which was washed with Et₂O, treated with 2.8 g. Pb₂CO₃ and heated on a steam bath for 1 hr.; after treatment with dil. AcOH, extn. with Et₂O and washing of the latter with dil. NaOH, followed by addn. of 20% NaOH to the washings, gave the Na salt of <i>o</i>-hydroxytriphenylcarbinol (25%), which was converted by dil. HCl to the carbinal, m. 140°. The Et₂O soln. of the original reaction mixt. gave, on evapn., 20% EtMgCl. To 30 cc. of Et₂O soln. contg. 4 g. EtMgBr was added 6 g. <i>o</i>-CH₃C₆H₄OH, after which the mixt. was strongly cooled and treated with CO₂ gas for 5 hrs. and decomposed with HCl and extd. with Et₂O to yield 20% salicylic acid, m. 155°. Extnd. of the Et₂O soln. with NaOH gave 0.5 g. PhOH. G. M. K.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">70</p>																							
ABE-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																							
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GLASS												GENERAL											

<p><i>Pd</i></p> <p>147 AND 148 010181</p> <p>PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p> <p>149 AND 150 ORDERS</p>	<p>Inst. of Organic Chem., AN SSSR. /a Chair of Organic Chem., Moscow State U.</p> <p>the yields are 6.7% II, 38% III, and 20% IV. When R = Cl, I, decomps. 125°, gives mostly $(\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5)_2\text{Sb}$. When R = α-MeO, I, gives 21% II, m. 215°, and 24.5% III, m. 101°. When R = β-MeO, I, decomps. 131°, gives 9.5% II, m. 180°, 17% III, decomps. 103°, and 8.8% IV. When R = HCO, I, gives 40% $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{SbCH}_3$, m. 108°. All the double salts with phenols and ethers ppt. as viscous, rather unstable oils which later solidify. When R = N₃, I, gives 65% III. H. M. Leicester</p>
<p>FULL TRANS. IN M.</p>	
<p>ASH-51A METALLURICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	
<p>149 AND 150 ORDERS</p>	
<p>150 AND 151 ORDERS</p>	

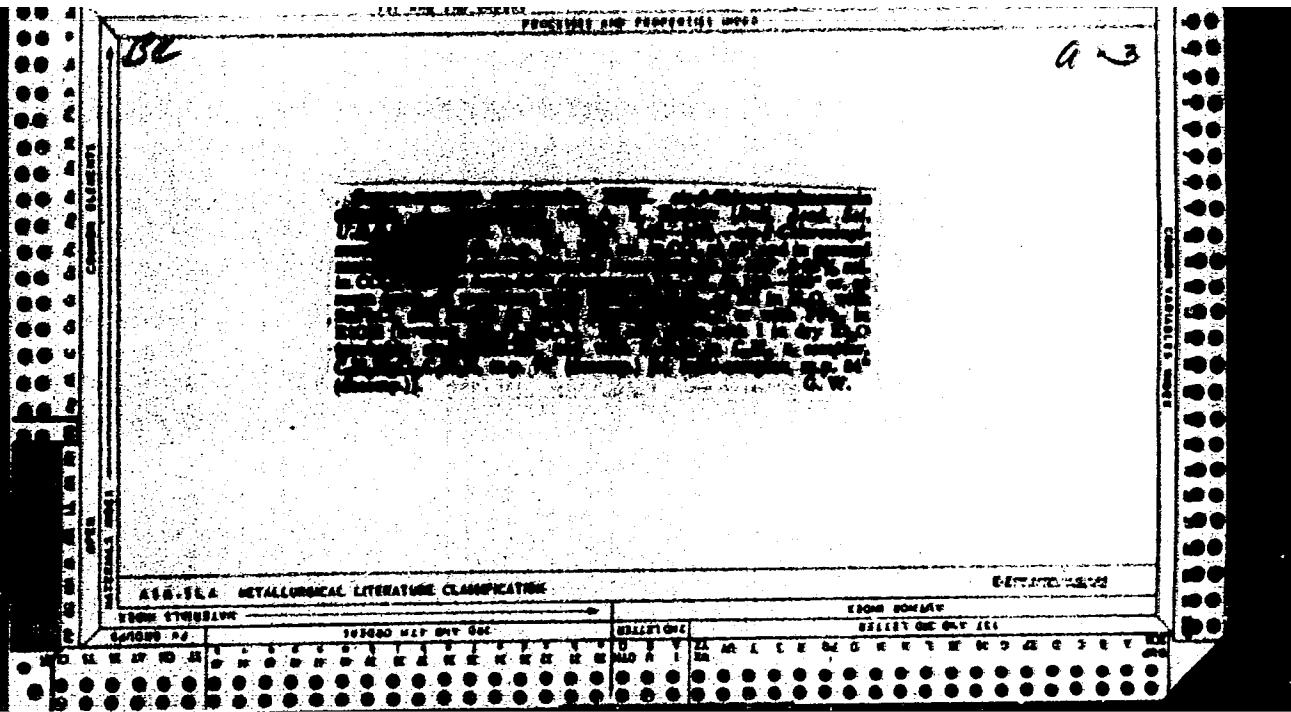
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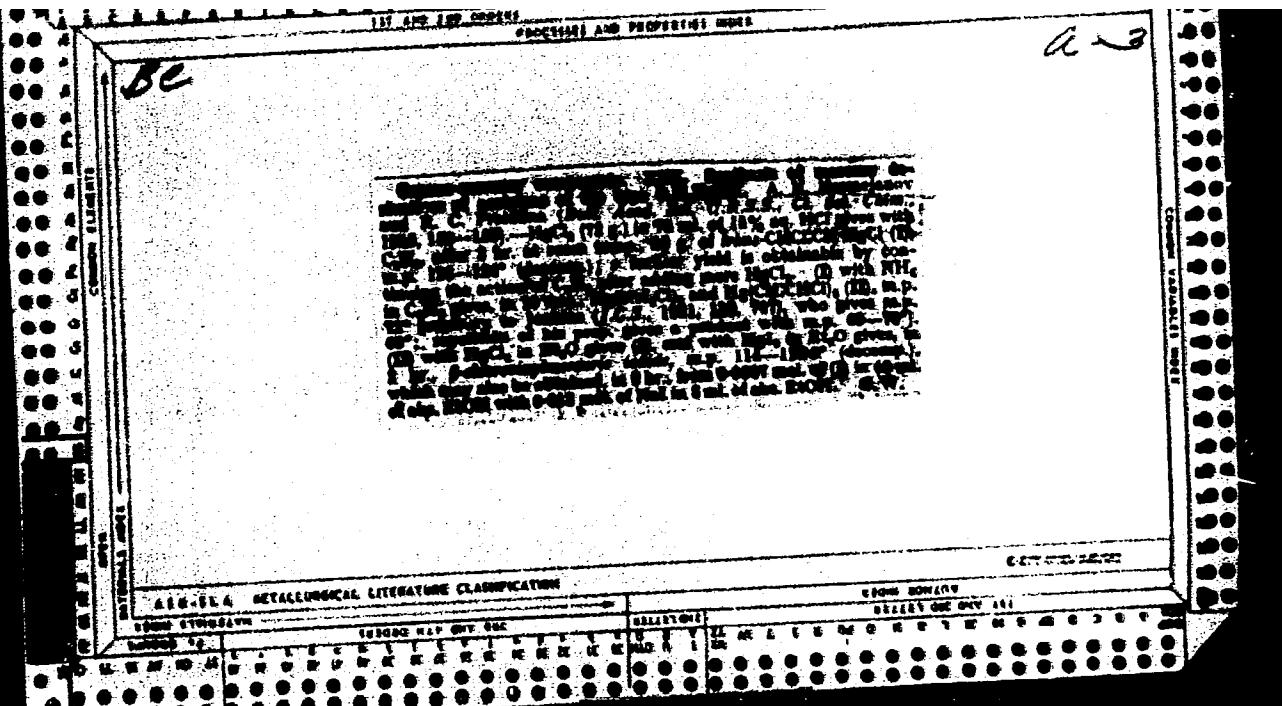
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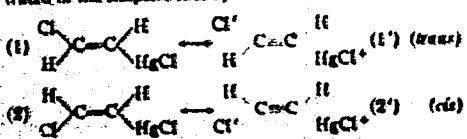
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HgCl_4 has the structure of an organometallic (chlorovinyl)-mercury chloride, CICH:CHHgCl_3 . It is shown that this compound, as obtained by Biginelli by the action of CaHgCl on HgCl_2 in HCl soln., is the trans isomer, and so is the bis(chlorovinyl)mercury, obtained therefrom by Chapman and Jenkins (*C.A.* 18, 2540). The cis isomer of m.p. 78° and greater vis., is obtained by addn. of CaHgCl to HgCl_2 vapor at 120° (Preston, *C.A.* 37, 3067). With ICl the complex, form, resp., CICH:CHICl_2 and $(\text{CICH:CH})_2\text{Cl}$, ICl , resp., plus HgCl_2 ; the same chlorovinyl and bis(chlorovinyl) iodochlorides can be synthesized by direct chlorination of CICH:CHI or by direct addn. of ICl to CaHgCl ; they are consequently, in this respect, true organometallic compds. Bata. of SbCl_3 with CaHgCl at 180° and distn. at 165-70° at 8 mm. gives 2 crystall. compds. which can be sep'd. by recrystn. into 80% of a higher-melting (92-94°) and less-sol. $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{SbCl}_4$, and about 4% is an isomer m. 61-2°. The former is considered to be the trans, the latter the cis form of tri(chlorovinyl)antimony dichloride. Reduction gives the 2 corresponding tri(chlorovinyl)stibines ($\text{CICH:CH}_2\text{SbI}_2$; *trans*, m. 48-9°, and *cis*, m. 121-2°). For details of prepns., data, and reactions, see the following abstract. With HgCl_2 , the two $(\text{CICH:CH})_2\text{SbCl}_4$ and the two $(\text{CICH:CH})_2\text{Sb}$ quantitatively exchange SbCl_4^- for HgCl^- without change of configuration to give CICH:CHHgCl_2 . There is complete analogy between these compds. and the corresponding Hg compds. with CaHgCl . The Hg and Sb compds. described behave largely as organometallic compds. but on the other hand

exist in the simplest case by



The assumption is corroborated by the absence in the Raman spectrum of *trans*-bis(chlorovinyl)mercury, of double- and of triple-bond frequencies and the presence of an intermediate frequency 1770 cm^{-1} ; a dipole moment for the *trans*- CICH:CHHgCl of 1.64 instead of the calcd. 1.24, which would correspond to structure (1), and of 2.75 for the *cis* form instead of the 4.03 calcd. for structure (2). This would mean that in the *trans* form (1') is present in the amt. of 14% and that in the *cis* structure (2') amounts to 20%. The primed structures account for the dissociation, with elimination of CaHgCl , while the left-hand formulas represent the organometallic behavior. Extension of this point of view leads to assuming the same type of resonance in addn. compds. of metal salts and olefinic hydrocarbons such as $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{HgCl}_2$, $\text{EtOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{HgCl}_2$, $\text{AcOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{HgOAc}$, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NHC}_2\text{HgCl}_2$, etc. Analogous resonance relations might prevail in many other cases such as hydrides of transition metals, aldehydes, etc. Adams and Volfvickar (*C.A.* 18, 488) isolate products of chloro vinylidene and alkynes, including the case of diphenylacetylene. The basic idea is related to Pauling's formula (*Nature of the Chemical Bond*, *C.A.* 33, 5700) of diphenoxy. Then the ethane mol. (*C.A.* 23, 1221) is $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 = \text{N}(\text{H}_2)$.

Organic compounds of antimony. II. Synthesis and structure of the products of addition of antimony pentachloride to acetophenone. A. N. Nesmeyanov and A. B. Barinov (Izdat. Org. Khim., Akad. Nauk SSSR). *Bull. Acad. Nauk U.S.S.R., Chem. Sci.*, 1961, 261-267 (Engl. translat.).—The preparation of *cis*-*cis*-*cis*-acetophenyl antimony dichloride, mentioned in the foregoing abstract, is described in detail. Acetophenone gas absorbed in a soln. of $SbCl_5$ in 80% alcohol, with some $HgCl_2$ added; the soln. is maintained at 80-100° for 2-8 hrs., then at 160-175° until the absorption is ended. The fraction by 160-8° (or by 165-70°), corresponding to a yield of 80%, plus the petr. ether extr. of the lower fractions (addl. 8-10%), is recryst. from 96% eth., yielding a compd. m. 61-62°, d_{4}^{20} 1.7828, τ^{20} 35.95 dyne/cm. From the mother liquor, petr. ether extr. (yield 3-4%) an isomeric compd., m. 61-2°, easily sol. in all org. solvents, d_{4}^{20} 1.7838, τ^{20} 37.40 dyne/cm. Of the 4 possible isomers, only these 2 could be isolated. Tentatively, the higher-melting isomer is considered to be the *trans-trans-trans*, the lower-melting the *cis-cis-cis* form. With iodine and with Br, the 2 isomers react, forming, resp., $C_6H_5CH(C_6H_5)_2SbCl_3$ and $C_6H_5CH(C_6H_5)_2SbBr_3$, and eliminating $SbCl_3$ and $Sb(C_6H_5)_3Cl_2$, respectively. Reduction to the corresponding *cis*-*cis*-*cis*-isobutyl antimony dichloride is carried out readily with $NaBH_4$ in a water-acetone soln. The *trans* compd., m. 61-62°, b.p. 121°, b_{100}^{20} 184°, d_{4}^{20} 1.7041, τ^{20} 38.15. The *cis* form is a colorless liquid b.p. 121-2°, b.p. 138°, d_{4}^{20} 1.7070, d_{4}^{20} 1.7181, τ^{20} 34.92.

*Bu₂(*t*-chlorovinyl)antimony trichloride*, prepared by the action of Cp_2Sb on SbCl_3 at the temp. before maintained at one higher than 50° (yield 70-80%), colorless crystals, m. pt. 61-62°, hygroscopic, immediately hydrolyzed in water, without decompsn. in dil. HCl , decompd. by cold ethanol and on heating in alk. by thionine and benzoyl sulfide, with evolution of CH_4 . With SO_2 , it forms the bis-(*t*-chlorovinyl)sulfone, liquid, b. p. 28°, d²⁰ 1.0012, n²⁰ 1.5070. Reaction of $(\text{CICH}=\text{CH})_2\text{SbCl}_3$ with metallic Si in ether and subsequent vacuum distn. permits the isolation of 2 organometallic compounds of trivalent Sb, viz., bis-(*t*-chlorovinyl)antimony chloride [(*t*-chlorovinyl)bis(chloro)]₂thick carbonic liquid, b. p. 15-18°, and (*t*-chlorovinyl)antimony dichloride [(*t*-chlorovinyl)dichloro]Sb, colorless liquid, b. p. 100-8°, d²⁰ 1.5160. Pyrolysis of *trans*-($\text{CICH}=\text{CH}_2\text{SbCl}_3$)_n at 200-300° yields Cp_2Sb , $\text{CICH}_2\text{CHCl}_2$, $\text{CICH}_2\text{CHClCHCl}_2$, and HCl . AgNO_3 (ppm), along with the complex $[(\text{CICH}=\text{CH}_2)_2\text{Sb}]_n\text{AgNO}_3$, the acetylides $\text{Ac}_2\text{CAsAgAgNO}_3$. Structural considerations involving the assumption of resonance are given in the foregoing abstract. N. Thor

4.5.5.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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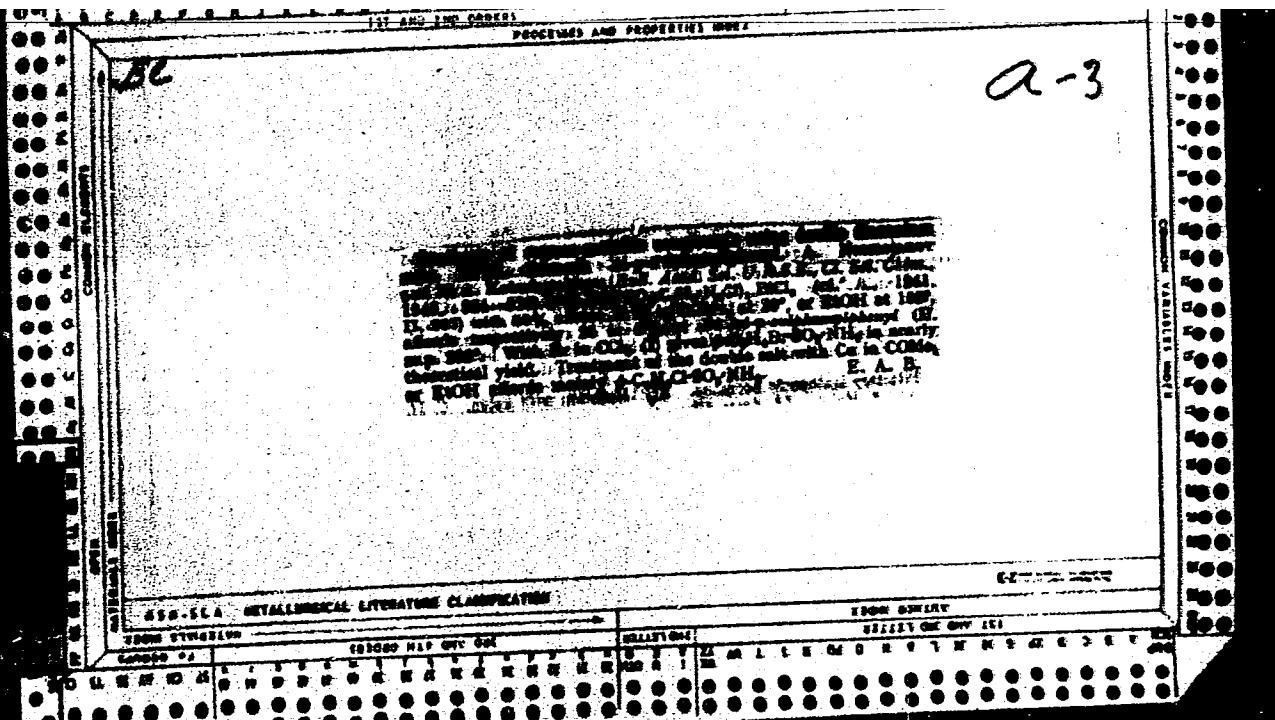
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Synthesis of organometallic compounds by the use of double diselenoureas. **VIII.** Tetraphenyllead. A. N. Nesmeyanova and K. A. Kocheshkov. *Bull. Acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. chim.* 1948, 622-4; cf. *C.A.* 40, 4420. Addn. of Pb to Ph₃NSe₂ in CuCl₂ at 6° yields PbPh₃ (18%), m. 233°. In KOH, evolution of N is observed only at 35°, but no PbPh₃ is obtained. The reaction mechanism is discussed. **XVIII.** Tri-(ρ -nitrophenylsilyl) boron. *Ibid.* 826-8. (ρ -N₂H₅SiCH₂CH₂CH₃)₃B(OH)₃ (Chalkov, *A.J.* 35, 3623) with 50% excess of B in CuCl₂ at 30°, or KOH at 150°, affords, resp., 25 or 6% of tri-(ρ -nitrophenylsilylboron (I), m. 233°. With B in CuCl₂, I gives p-NH₂Si(CH₂CH₂CH₃)₃NH₃ in nearly theoretical yield. Treatment of the double salt with Cu in CuCl₂, or further attack mainly ρ -ClC₆H₄NH₃. H. A.

4.1.2.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620C

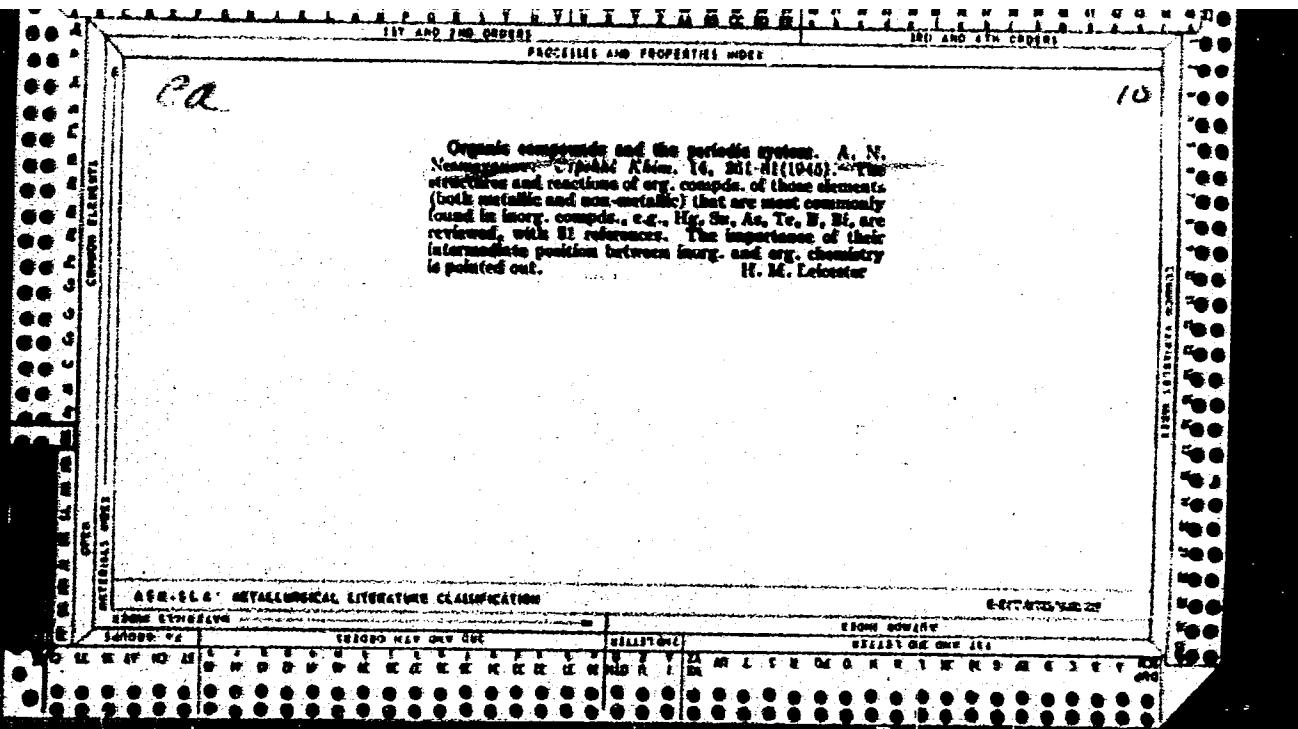
Organometallic compounds of mercury. XXXII. (1). The preservation of the geometrical configuration of the chelate group in mercuric decomposition reactions. A. H. Malmstrom, A. E. Berliner, and A. N. Ochiai¹ (Inst. Org. Chem., Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow), Bull. acad. sci. U.S.S.R., Ser. khim., 1958, No. 10, p. 2455 (in English, 1959); Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 74, 342 (1959). Notes: $\text{CICH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{HgCl}_2$ (I) and $\text{HgCl}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CICH}_2$ (II) give 80-84% trans- $\text{CICH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{HgCl}_2$; $\text{CICH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{HgCl}_2$ (I) in CHCl_3 at 120° gives 80% (decomp.). Similarly, cis-($\text{CICH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{HgCl}_2$)₂ (III) and HgCl_2 in abs. EtOH give 80% cis-($\text{CICH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{HgCl}_2$)₂ (III) and HgCl_2 in abs. EtOH give 78.5-8%. In neither reaction is the chelate linkage formed, but when a mixt. of I and III reacts with Me_2CuLi in abs. EtOH , a mixt. of II and IV results. When IV is treated with HgCl_2 in dry CaHg it gives 70.7% cis- $\text{Hg}(\text{CICH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{HgCl}_2$ (V), which does not solidify if solidified $\text{CICH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{HgCl}_2$ (I). IAF found 40.0-20.0% (surplus transam.) 44.6 ergs/mc.c. at 2540 Å, λ_{max} 3400 Å, ϵ_{max} 200 g. When V is heated at 100-6° or treated with KCN , NaHgO_2 , KI , or Ph_3P , it decomps. to HgCl_2 and CaHg . It is thus a quasi-complex compd. V and HgCl_2 in dry EtO give 96% IV. Similarly, V and HgCl_2 give 97.2% cis-($\text{Z}-\text{chlorovinyl}$) mercuric bromide, m.p. 101-2° (decomp.), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CICH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{HgBr}$ in CCl_4 give II, V and Cl form IV. Cl reacts with I at 120-30° to give trans- $\text{CICH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{HgCl}_2$. In all these reactions the stereochemical configuration of the chlorovinyl group remains unchanged as it is transferred from atom to atom.

TERMS & METHODS: LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDUCATIONAL

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620C



The decomposition and formation of cation salts and cationic compounds. I. Two types of decomposition of diphenylchloromanganous salts, L. G. Makarov and A. M. Neimarkova [Jng. Org. Chem. Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R., Nov.-Dec., 1965, No. 12, p. 23].—Where Ph_2MnCl is heated in PCl_5 with light (series 1), Ph_2MnCl is isolated in PCl_5 with Ph_2MnCl ; it gives Ph_2MnCl_2 , and under the same conditions with $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3$, $\text{Me}_2\text{N}_3\text{Ph}_2$, Ph_2As_2 , Ph_2Sb_2 , Ph_2P_2 , or Ph_2Si_2 . This shows that the Ph_2Mn^+ groups are transferred from Ph_2MnCl in the form of neutral groups, though probably not on free radicals. The compound remains the diphenylmanganous salt in this respect. When Ph_2MnCl and HgCl_2 react at -12° they form diphenylmanganous borofluoride (I), m. 185° , which decomps. from 180° , which does not react with Hg^+ , Pb^{2+} , or Sn^{2+} . However, when heated with the other compds. listed, either alone, or sometimes also in PCl_5 , I gives tetraphenylphosphonium borofluoride, m. 300.5° ; phosphorylpyridinium borofluoride, m. $178-9^\circ$; $\text{Ph}_2\text{MeNHF}_2$, which reacts with more Me_2N to give Ph_2NMe_2 and Me_2NHF_2 ; tetraphenylarsonium borofluoride, m. $312-4^\circ$, depending on the rate of heating; tetraphenylstibonium borofluoride, m. 265° ; triphenyltrifluoromethylstibonium borofluoride, m. $182-7^\circ$; and triphenylgermanium borofluoride, m. $183-4^\circ$. These reactions show that Mn^+ is transferred from I as a cation which adds to the free electron pair of the other compds.

Editor-in-Chief
K. M. Leibrecht

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620C

NESMEYANOV, R.N.

Ca

Organometallic compounds. XXXIII. Synthesis of two stereoisomeric chlorides of bis(2-chlorovinyl)tin starting with stereoisomers of bis(2-chlorovinyl)mercury. A. N. Nesmeyanov, A. E. Borisev, and A. N. Abramova. Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.R. Otdel. Khim. Nauk 1946, 647-50; cf. C.A. 42, 5846g.—From 2 g. *trans*-(CICH₂:CH)₂SnCl₂ in 5 ml. abs. EtOH slightly acidified by HCl and 1.2 g. dry SnCl₄ in 5 ml. abs. EtOH, heated 10 min. at 65-60°, then let stand 1 hr., was isolated 87% (1g. while evapn. of the soln. and addn. of petr. ether gave 55% of a solid isomer of (CICH₂:CH)₂SnCl₂, m. 77.5-8.5° (from petr. ether), which loses 100% Cd₂ with 15% KOH, while HgCl₂ in EtOH gives the solid *trans*-CICH₂:CH₂HgCl, decamp. 123°. Similar reaction of SnCl₄ with 60% liquid isomer of (CICH₂:CH)₂SnCl₂ by 100-2°, m.p. 1.675, d₄²⁰ 1.7394, which loses Cd₂ only with 80% KOH, while heating 2 hrs. in alc. with HgCl₂ gave 84% *cis*-CICH₂:CH₂HgCl, m. 77-8° (from petr. ether). G. M. K.

Nesmeyanov, A. N.

KOSHTOYANTS, Kh. S.; VAVILOV, S. I.; VOLGIN, V. P.; BRUYEVICH, N. G.; ZAVARITSKIY, A. N.;
NESMEYANOV, A. N.; SEGAL, B. I.

Ed.: Anniversary Collection, Devoted to the 30th Year of the Great October Socialist
Revolution. In two parts.

M.-L., AN SSSR, 1947. Part 1, 712 s.; part 2, 835 s.

PA 872

NESMEYANOV, A. N.

USSR/Chemistry-Onium Compounds
Organic compounds, synthesis
Organic compounds, decomposition

Feb 1947

"Decomposition and Formation of Onium Salts and
Synthesis of Organo-elemental Compounds through
Onium Compounds," A. N. Nesmeyanov, L. G.
Makarova, 6 pp

"Izv Ak Nauk Khim" No 2

Decomposition of diazonium fluoroborate in the
medium of the benzene derivative, containing meta
directing substituents, to further study on the
decomposition of diphenyl-iodonium salts.

872

Organomercury compounds. XXXIV. Synthesis of halomercutioacaldehydes and halomercuroacetone. A. N. Nevezinov, I. P. Entenko, and N. I. Veredichashvili. *Zhur. org. khim.* 1947, 3, 2.

(in Russian); cf. C. A. 40, 4655P. To a filtered soln. of 12 g. $\text{Hg}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ in 100 cc. water was added with shaking 10 g. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$; the soln., after removal of Hg by filtration, was treated with 7.5 g. KCl in the min. amt. of H_2O to give 85% $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClO}_4$, m. 130–1° (from hot water); if KCl is used in the ptint., one obtains 80% $\text{HgCl}_2\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$, m. 138–9° (from water). If $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$ (m. Am.) is used instead of the Hg deriv., the yield drops to 80%; $\text{HgCl}_2\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$ gives an 80% yield, while $(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4)_2$ gives 85%. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClO}_4$ (20 g.) in 100 cc. CCl_4 , slowly treated with 32 g. Be in CCl_4 , gave 80% diacetylated Be ether, m. 112–3°; this (78 g.), added to NaBH_4 from 8.5 g. Mg , heated 1 hr., allowed to stand overnight, and decolorized by dil. HCl , gave 82% of bromine- β -butyrylphenone, b.p. 70° at 1.4 (2), 42° (1.4); this (22 g.) and 20 g. powdered KOH , heated to 240–50° gave 60% unsopposed Be ether, b. 112.5–13°, 4% 1,4100, $\text{d}^{\circ}\text{C} 0.700$; this (1.2 g.) was added to 2.2 g. $\text{Hg}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$, in 15 cc. water and, when the cold reaction ceased the mixt. was filtered and the filtrate treated with 7.5 g. KCl to give 85% $\text{AcCH}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$ (from MeOH). $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{Cl}_2\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$ (7 g.) and 12 cc. of (m.s.- FeCl_3) Al soln. (no excess, green) were allowed

to stand 3 days, treated with 10% NaCl until the solids dissolved, then with EtOH, to give $\text{HgCl}_2\text{Et}_2\text{ClO}_2$, m. 161° (from MeOH), which evolves Cl_2 on treatment with HCl. $\text{Et}_2\text{ClO}_2\text{HgCl}_2$ with Br_2 in CHCl_3 gives HgCl_2Br_2 , which rapidly polymerizes to a white solid. Condensation of HgCl_2 with Et_2ClO_2 in EtOH, followed by addn. of KCl, also gives $\text{Et}_2\text{ClO}_2\text{HgCl}_2$.
XXIV. Reaction of acetylene and mercuric chloride in the absence of a solvent. R. Kh. Fesikova and O. V. Nogina. *Ibid.* 106, 6.— HgCl_2 (3 g.) dispersed with glass-wool was treated with a stream of C₂H₂ at 100° for 1 hr., and the product exd. with 50 cc. hot CCl_4 ; evolng gave 2.13 g. of 2-chloroacetylmercuric chloride, m. 76°; this with NaCl gave 2-halo-2-chlorovinylmercuric perchlorate, or $\text{EtCO}_2\text{HgCl}_2\text{OClO}_4$. Exams. of the product with a petrographic microscope reveals only traces of *trans*-2-chlorovinylmercuric chloride. If the C₂H₂ contains a trace of moisture, the same procedure gives, from 6 g. HgCl_2 , 0.18 g. crude *trans*-2-chlorovinylmercuric chloride, m. 94°, which after repeated crystn. (from an unspecified solvent), m. 123-4° (decomp.). G. M. Kosmogoroff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620C

Decomposition and formation of osmium salts and synthesis of heteroorganic compounds through osmium compounds. II. Two types of decomposition of diammines salts. A. N. Nesmeyanov and E. G. Makareva. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. chim.* 1947, 213-18 (in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 40, 4690. — The 2 types of osmium

compd., decompr., discussed in Part I, i.e., transfer of either a Pt free radical or a Pt cation, were investigated in the diammonium series, using $\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ as solvent, which gave $\text{m}-\text{PtC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COEt}$. It is concluded that benzeneplatinum borofluoride (I) on decompr. transfers its Pt radical as a Pt cation. I was gradually added to 230 g. $\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ at 70° over 2.5 hrs. and stirred 3.5 hrs. at 70-80°, giving: 11% PtF_6 , b. 85-4°, n_D²⁰ 1.6008, and 5 g. $\text{m-N}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{PtF}_6$, b. 140-6°, m. 38° (from petr. ether, after sublimation). To 300 g. KOH, at 100-10°, there was added over 2.5 hrs. 96 g. I and the mixt. was stirred 2 hrs. at 100°, giving 2.2% PtF_6 and 9.98 g. PtOEt mixed with $\text{m-Et}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{PtF}_6$; the latter was a liquid which was filtered from the solid PtOEt , the crude yield being 4.2 g.; on hydrolysis by hot 30% NaOH it gave $\text{m-PtC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COEt}$, m. 150°. Phenyltritylplatinum borofluoride, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{PtB}_3$, prep'd. by mixing aq. solns. of $\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ and hydroborofluoric acid, m. 143° (from EtOEt); 16.7 g. was melted, treated at 140-60° with 72 g. I over 2.5 hrs. and the mixt. stirred 15 min. at 175°, with resulting distn. of 7 g. Pt; the main mass, treated with 40% KOH, filtered, concd., and evrd. with Et₂O, gave a little $\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, 1.37 g. $\text{m-Isop-N}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{PtB}_3$, b. 171-3° (purple, m. 167°), and 0.45 g. $\text{p-Isop-N}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{PtB}_3$, m. 126° (blue, m. 180-90°).

M. Kasolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620C

NESMEYANOV, A.N.
CA

Organomercury compounds. XXXVI. Rearrangement of stereoisomeric metal organic compounds of the ethylenic series on illumination with ultraviolet radiation. A. N. Nesmeyanov, A. E. Borisov, and A. N. Abramova. Inst. Org. Chem. Acad. sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow. Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S. Classe sci. chim. 1947, 289-303 (in Russian); cf. C.A. 42, 4148i.—Fused trans-trans-(CHCl:CH)₂Hg (I), m. 71°, exposed 17 hrs. to a quartz Hg-vapor lamp at a distance of 2-3 cm., gave 45% liquid *cis*-(CHCl:CH)₂Hg (II), b. 52.5-3° under 1.3 × 10⁻³ mm. Hg, d₄²⁰ 2.7929, n_D²⁰ 1.6124, c 47.18 dynes/cm.; these consts. are better than those previously given for a less pure product. The yield increases with the length of exposure, e.g., 10, 42, and 76 hrs., 24, 47, and 85.5%. With HgCl₂, II gave quantitatively *cis*-(CHCl:CH)₂HgCl (III), m. 78-8.5°; the same product was obtained in the reaction between HgCl₂ and II exposed 12 hrs. to ultraviolet light; the total absence of *trans*-(CHCl:CH)₂HgCl (IV), m. 124°, indicates that the photochem. rearrangement of I gives no *cis-trans* isomer. The photochem. rearrangement of I into II is not reversible. While IV in the fused state is unaffected by ultraviolet light, in C₆H₆ (4 g. in 25 ml.) 50 hrs. exposure at a distance of 2-3 cm. gave 23.7% III; in abs. alc. and in PhMe, the yields are lower (10 and 8%, resp.). N. Thon

Chem 9

NESMEYANOV, A. N.

PA 15T22

USSR/Chemistry - Mercury
Chemistry - Isomers

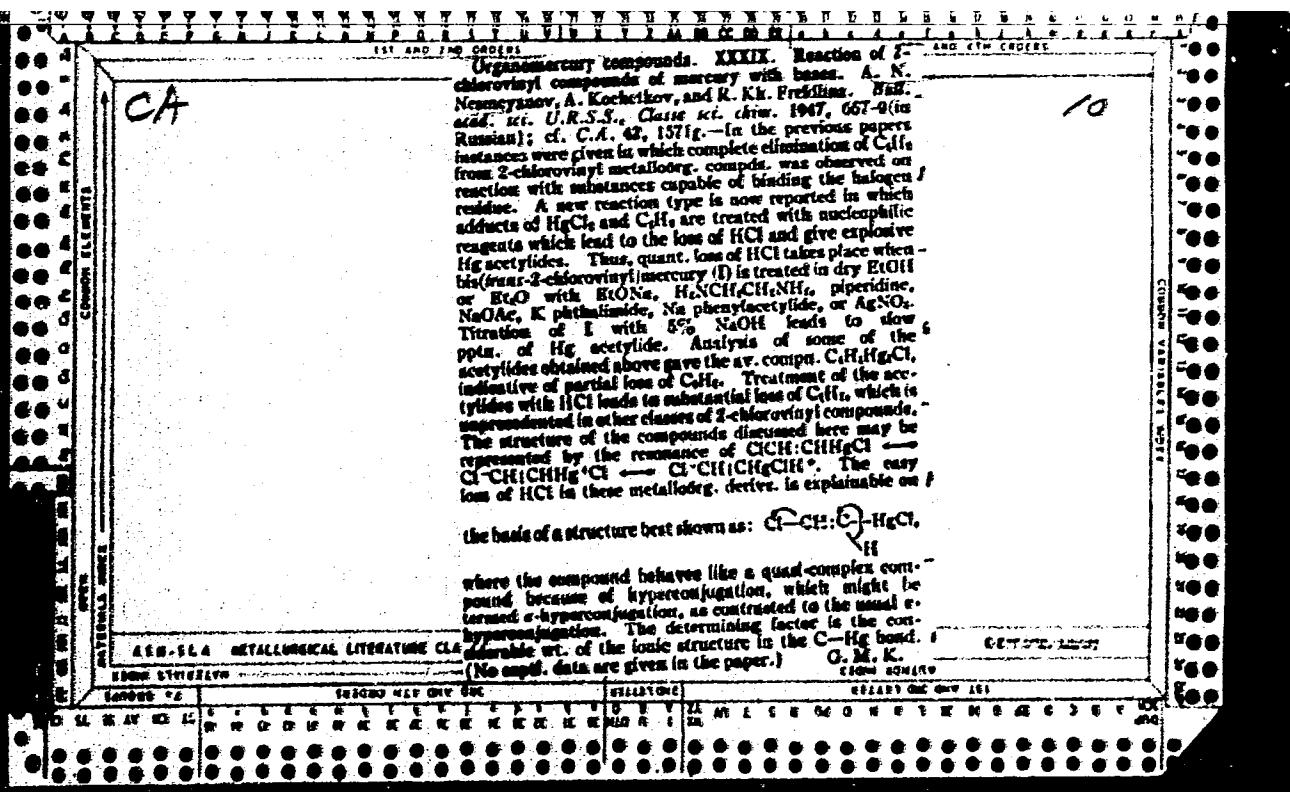
May/Jun 1947

"Organometallic Compounds of Mercury: XXXVI, The
Rearrangement of Stereoisomeric Organometallic
Compounds of the Ethylene Series by Illumination
with Ultraviolet Rays," A. N. Nesmeyanov, A. E.
Borissov, A. N. Abramova, 4 pp

"Izv Ak Nauk Otd Khim Nauk" No 3

Rearrangement of mercury di(trans-beta-chlorovinyl)
to liquid mercury di(cis-beta-chlorovinyl) by il-
lumination with quartz mercury lamp ultraviolet rays.

15T22



NESMAYANOV, A. N.

USSR/Acad Sci
Chem - Acad Sci
Radium

Aug 1947

"June Session of Department of Chemical Sciences" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Vest Akad Nauk SSSR" No 8

Session called in honor of 25th anniversary of the Radium Institute of the Academy of Sciences. I. Ye. Starik, Acting Director of the Radium Institute, read a paper on the work of the Institute. Twenty-eight workers awarded prizes and medals: Academician V. G. Khlopin, Director of the Institute; Academician P. I. Lukirskiy; B. A. Nikitin, I. Ye. Starik, and A. A. Grinberg, Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences; M. G. Meshcherukov, M. A. Pasvik-Khlopina, and A. Kh. Ratner, Candidates in Chemical Sciences, etc. Several scientists, among them A.N. Nesmayanov and A. F. Kapustinskiy, submitted articles and papers for judgment.

PA 57T9

NESMEYANOV, A. N.

USSR/Chemistry - History
Chemistry - Biographies

Sep/Oct 1947

"Soviet Chemistry on Eve of Thirtieth Anniversary of October Revolution," A. A. Balandin,
B. M. Berkengeym, A. N. Nesmeyanov, Moscow, 20 pp

"Uspekhi Khimii" Vol XVI, No 5

General historical article briefly recounts more important works of Soviet scientists,
such as Lomonosov, Gess, Bakh, Vernadskiy, Fersman, etc. Pictures of the more
important of these scientists.

PA40T8

NESMEYANOV, A. N.

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfuration
Chemistry - Solution

Jan 1947

"Sulfuration of Pyrrole," A. P. Teren't'yev, M. A. Shadkhina 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LV, No 3

Submitted by A. N. Nesmeyanov, Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 31 May 46.
This process discovered by Chiamichian and Zil'ber in 1885. Later experiments by
Teren't'yev and Shadkhina. Behavior of pyro-sulphuric acid during reaction shows a
great increase in the sulphur group, and this is also characteristic for the
d-substituted pyroles.

FA 21T8

NESMEYANOV, A. N., Academician

Discovery of Buyouny-Mashtagi Oil Deposits

Soviet Source: N. Trud #132, 7 June 47, Moscow

Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island" Report No. 475/8, on file in
Library of Congress, Air Information Division

RESNEYANOV, A. N.

PA 66T27

USSR/Chemistry - Organic Compounds Jan/Feb 1948
Chemistry - Lead Compounds

"Quasi-Complex Lead Compounds," A. N. Resneyanov,
P. Eh. Freydlina, A. Kochetov, Inst of Org Chem, Acad
Sci USSR, 7 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 1

Describes how lead organic compounds belonging to the
 β -vinyl chloride group are obtained. Gives details
of research on the interaction of these compounds
with mercury and chloride of tin, and on their reac-
tion to the action of alkalis, water, Grignard re-
agent, and hydrazidine.

66T27

RECEIVED AND RECORDED 1964

CA

Potassium fluoride as an analog of sulfur in reactions of organic compounds. Decarbonylation and decarboxylation. A. M. Nomerzakov, K. A. Pecherskaya, and G. Ya. Uretskaya. Bull. Acad. sci. U.R.S.S. Clasiss. khim. 1948, 240-S. — $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (15 g.), 5 g. dry powdered KF, and 50 ml. $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ were heated to 130°, when gas evolution and formation of CHCl_3 took place; the distill. was continued until all volatile matter was removed, giving 70% CHCl_3 . Heating 2 g. α - $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ and 1 g. KF to 120-130° 0.5 hr., followed by distn. with 50 ml. H_2O and extra. with Et_2O , gave 0.6 g. α - $\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, m. p. 60°. $\text{Pb}(\text{Cl})_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (10 g.), passed in 20-30 min. over pieces of KF in a tube heated to 325° in a N atm., gave 5.2 g. PhMe (90%). Similarly, 15 g. anthracilic acid gave 7.2 g. PhNH_2 . Heating 20 g. adipic acid and 10 g. KF 3 hrs. to 250-30°, with distn. of the volatile matter, gave 65% cyclopropanone, b.p. 128-30°; similarly 18 g. pimelic acid and 7 g. acrylic acid, b. 139-41°. Thus, F ion has well-expressed properties of a base in reactions with org. compds. Speculations about the mechanism are presented.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ADM-514 METALLIC LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROOF EXAMINER

ARMED FORCES AIR FORCE

REF ID: A611724

10

CP

Organomercury compounds. XI. Synthesis of aromatic organomercury salts through arylidiosobutyllic salts. A. N. Neimarkov and D. A. Reutov. *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1948, 316-21; *C.A.* 42, 1571g. Salts of arylcarboxylic acids with HgCl₂ readily yield arylmercury chlorides. The character of the reaction is similar to that exhibited by the double disodium mercury salts, i.e. the mechanism is homolytic. PRN: NCC₄K (Thiele, *Ber.* 18, 2001) (2 g.) was added in 0.5 hr. to 8.7 g. HgCl₂ in 100 ml. Me₂CO at room temp. with stirring, which was continued 0.5 hr., after which the solvent was dried, and the residue was washed with NaCl and H₂O; extr. with Me₂CO gave 1.78 g. (64%) PhHgCl, m. 251-2°, and 1.03 g. HgCl₂; the use of HgBr₂ gave 40% PhHgBr, m. 275°. *p*-MeC₆H₄N: NCC₄K (by hydrolysis of the amide with cold eq. alkali, filtration at 80° cooling formate (1.8 g. from the hydrolysis of fresh 2-C₆H₅CONH₂, by 60% excess eq. alkali at 60°) and 6.1 g. HgCl₂, and washing the orange product with EtOH-Et₂O) (2.03 g.) treated with 6.1 g. HgCl₂ as above gave 1.09 g. (33%) *p*-MeC₆H₄HgCl, m. 236-7°, and 1.49 g. HgCl₂; the *p*-NO₂ analog gave 42% *p*-NO₂C₆H₄HgCl, m. 285°; the *p*-NO₂ analog gave 33% *p*-NO₂C₆H₄HgCl, m. 250°, and HgCl₂ (44%). G. M. Kozolapoff

NESMEYANOV, A. N.

PA 7/49T13

Chem/Armenian - Mercury Compounds May/Jun 48
Chemistry - Synthesis

"Information From the Field of Mercury Organic
Compounds," A. N. Nesmeyanov, O. A. Reutov,
Chair of Org Chem, Chem Faculty, Moscow State U,
5 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim. Nauk" No 3

Describes synthesis of aromatic mercury organic
salts through arylnitrocarboxylic salts. Submitted
20 Sep 1947.

7/49T13

NESMEJANOV, A. M.

R. Kh. Freidlina, Alexandra Kochetkov and A. M. Nesmejanov, The Quasi complex Compounds of Thallium. P. 4455

SO: Bulletin of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (Chemistry Series)
Izvestia Akad. Nauk, S.S.S.R., No. 4, 1948.

WEST BRYAN CO., N.Y.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL INDEX

1926 The Effect of Structural Factors on Configuration Phenomena. I. The Mobility of Hydrogen Atoms in Cyclic Ketones of Various Structure. A. N. Nesmeyanov, D. N. Kursanov, K. A. Pecherskaya, and Z. N. Purina. *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Otd. Khim. Nauk*, No. 6, 562-71 (1946) [in Russian].

Heavy water was used for the substitution of D for H in the α position in cyclic ketones. Such substitutions are correlated with the general mobility of the H atoms in the sequence $-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}-$ that must be regarded as a system of conjugated bonds H-C=C=O , analogous to the known C=C-C=O . Thus, in cyclohexanone all four α hydrogens, and in 2,2-dimethylcyclohexanone the unique α hydrogen, are replaced, whereas in the bicyclic camphorulone the reaction is forbidden on account of the presence, in the α position, of the foot of the $-\text{CH}_2-$ bridge. In the procedure adopted the substance investigated was heated (for 50 to 70 hr and in the presence of K_2CO_3) with water containing a known quantity of D_2O . The reaction product, separated from water, was analyzed by charting, and the formed water was tested for D content by the specific gravity method. In this way the number of H atoms replaced was determined, and the result was checked by the D defect in water separated from the reaction product.

152-564. MEDICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FIGURE 1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620C

NESMEYANOV, An. N.

PA 64/49T2

Chemistry - Indicators, Radioactive

"Use of Radioactive Indicators in Analytical Chemistry," M. B. Neiman, Gor'kiy, An. N. Nesmeyanov, Moscow, 31 pp

"Uspekhi Khim" Vol XVII, No 4

Presents an extensive tabular description of results obtained from use of radio-active elements for qualitative and quantitative determination of elements and substances, followed by a list of

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620

64/4912

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136620C

NESMYANOV, A. N.

PA 43/43T8

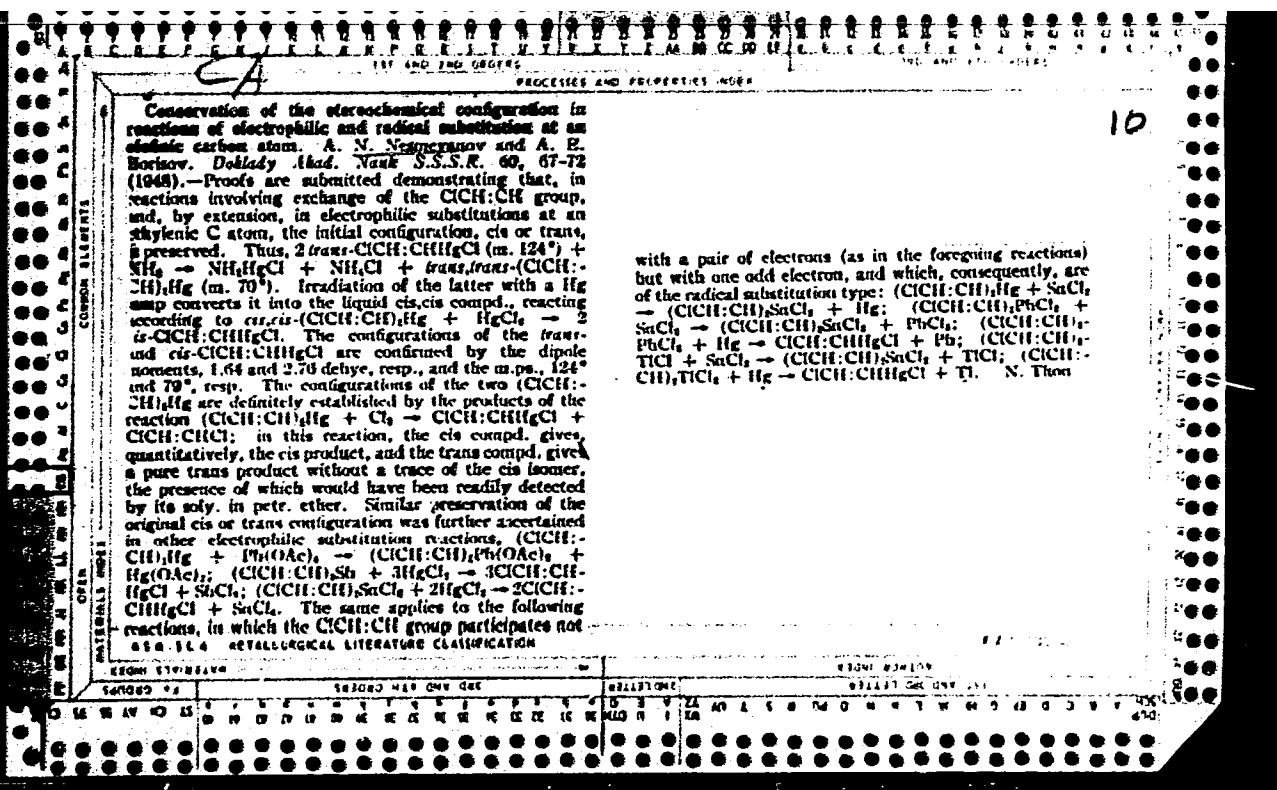
1987 - Oxygen Compounds
Chemistry - Isomerism

"Reactions of Metallic Derivatives of Oxygen Compounds and the Tautomerism Effect," A. N. Nesmeyanov,
Academician, I. P. Lutsenko, Moscow State U imeni M.
V. Lomonosov, 4 pp.

"Tr. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser." Vol LIX, No 4

Derives series of equations as result of experiments
on oxygen compounds, and discusses tautomerism effect
under given conditions.

43T8



NE SMEYANOV, A. N. Acad

PA 45/49T12

USSR/Chemistry - Magnesium Halide
Chemistry - Ketones

Dec 48

"Structure and Reaction Capacity of the Magnesium
Halide Enolates of Ketones," Acad A. N. Nesmeyanov,
V. A. Sazonova, Ye. B. Landor, Moscow State U,imani
N. V. Lomonov, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIII, No 4

Comprehensive study of bromomagnesium derivatives of
beta, beta-diphenylpropionates. Gives chemical
properties of two bromomagnesium enolates of beta,
beta-diphenylpropionates and their reactions
with benzoyl chloride. Submitted 6 Oct 48

45/49T12

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USSR
Chairman of the Committee on Stalin Prizes in Science and Invention (1949)
"New Victories of Soviet Science," Izvestia, 1949.
Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. 1, No. 15, 1949, page 20. (In ~~the~~
Library)

Quinicomplex compound of phenylethynyl methyl ketone with mercuric chloride. A. N. Semenyanov and N. E. Kuchetkov. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Khim. Khim. Nauk 1949, 305-10.—PhC₂C(=O)Me (3 g.) and 100 ml. solid. HgCl₂ soln. in water. NaCl shaken 4 hrs., with further addition of 5 g. ketone, gave 97% adduct, 1-phenyl-1-chloro-2-(mercuric) 1-buten-3-one, m. 112-13° (from Et₂O), easily decomposed, by hot aq. solvents. Treatment with 40% HgCl₂ gave a yellow oil, m. 120-30°, identified as 1-phenyl-1-chloro-1-buten-3-one, (II); 2,6-dimethylphenylhydrazine, m. 188-3°; oxime, m. 98-3°. Treatment of the Hg deriv. with 5% KI soln. with shaking gave PhC₂C(=O)Me and a 10% yield of (I). Hg in the aq. layer; solid. NaCl similarly gave 81.5% conversion, while AcCl in dry C₆H₆ readily gave I, as did BaCl₂, AcBr, and similar reagents. PhC₂C(=O)Me (4.5 g.) in 20 ml. AcOH treated at 5° with 1.22 g. dry HCl in AcOH, left stand 2 hrs., and heated 1 hr. to 20° gave 2.7 g. I. G. M. Kondratenko.

CA

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Structure and reactivity of halomagnesium enolates of ketones. A. N. Neimarkov, V. A. Sazonova, and E. R. Landor (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 68, 395-8 (1948); cf. *C.A.* 42, 1744a. —The metal derivs. of keto-enols have either one or the other structure; the concept of mesomeric ion is inadmissible. Addn. of 25 g. 2,6,6-Me₃C(CH₂)COCH₂Cl to PhMgBr soln. (66 ml.; 0.27 g./ml.) and reducing 3 hrs. gave 54% (β,β-diphenylpropionyl)ethylene bromomagnesium enolate, cryst. powder from C₆H₆-cyclohexane; with aq. NH₄Cl it yields (β,β-diphenylpropionyl)methylene, m. 82°. The latter with PhMgBr in Et₂O gave 85% of the enolate which is a stereoisomer of the former deriv., as it is much less sol. in C₆H₆. The 2 enolates with BaCl gave the stereoisomeric benzotes of the enols, m. 162° and 145°, resp. The MgBr enolate of either type treated with Me₂Ni, followed by BaCl, gave the benzote, m. 145°. G. M. K.

CA

Quasicomplex compounds, hyperconjugation, and Isomerism. A. N. Semenyanov and V. A. Smirnov, *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim. Nauk* 1969, 422-36. —The arguments of Christant (cf. preceding abstract) are criticized, with the contention that isomerism by definition involves a reversible isomerization. In the present work it is shown that organometallic compds. of radicals config. C—O (capable of enol-keto isomerization) do not display tautomerism and exist in the form of metal enolates, with metal-to-carbon link, rather than in the form of the currently accepted ionic structure with a monomeric org. ion (except for the possible case of ammonium enolates). The support for the concept lies in the isolation of rather stable "cis" and "trans" forms of the enolates in reactions of organometallic deriva. Addn. of 53 g. PhCH₂CHCOCl to 52 g. mesitylene and 41.5 g. AlCl₃, followed by standing and 1.5-2 hrs. on a steam bath, gave 78% (benzylideneacetyl)mesitylene (I), m. 63°, b.p. 196°. Addn. of this (20 g.) in 80 ml. Et₂O to PhMgBr (from 12.56 g. PhBr) in 40 ml. Et₂O, followed by 1.5 hrs. on a steam bath and decomps., with ag. NH₄Cl, gave 61% (α,β -diphenylpropenyl)mesitylene (II), m. 82° (from abx. EtOH). The prep. of the subsequent MgBr deriva. of I was done in anhyd. conditions in a pure N atm. To 68 ml. filtered PhMgBr soln. (0.21 g./ml.) was added 100 ml. dry Et₂O, followed by 25 g. I in 80 ml. Et₂O, the mixt. heated 3 hrs., and the solvent evapd. until a ppt. formed; this on filtration and drying represented a 54% yield of II-MgBr enolate, which can be crystd. from *Caffe*, cyclohexane; it is a colorless solid, config. I R₂O, sol. in *Caffe*, Et₂O, insol. in Et₂O, and on decomps. with NH₄Cl yields 100% II. Addn. of 80 ml. Et₂O to 48 ml. PhMgBr soln. (same concn.), followed by 25 g. II in 70 ml. Et₂O, heating 1.5 hrs., partially removing the solvent, and filtration, gave 88% of a crystalline II-MgBr enolate, also config. I Et₂O, which can be crystd. from the same solvents as the 1st form, but which is 10 times less sol. in *Caffe*; with NH₄Cl it also gives II. The 1st form (A) (5 g.) in *Caffe* on treatment with 1.4 g. BaCl₂ and heating 2 hrs., gave on NH₄Cl treatment 66% II-enol benzoate, m. 162° (from Me₂CO). Similar reaction of the 2nd form (B) gave 77% of a II-enol benzoate, m. 165° (from Me₂CO), which gives a depressed m.p. The 2 benzoates are not interconvertible upon heating, irradiation, or by the action of iodine. Passage of air, freed of CO₂, through 1.6 g. A in 20 ml. dry reducing Et₂O for 2 hrs., followed by NH₄Cl treatment, gave after 5 crystals, 0.2 g. (α -benzo- β -diphenylpropenyl)mesitylene, m. 172° (from dry KIO₃), identical with the product of bromination of I in CHCl₃. Repetition of the above with 3.35 g. A, 20 ml. Et₂O, and MgBr-Br₂ (from 0.45 g. Mg) added, gave 74% of the same product. Passage of air through B (with or without added MgBr₂) failed to yield a Br deriv. of II; the usual decomps. of the mixt. only gave pure II. Boiling 4.6 g. A with 4 g. Me₂NH in C₆H₆ 4 hrs., followed by 1.2 g. BaCl₂ and heating 2 hrs., gave upon decomps. by NH₄Cl soln. 1.2 g. (31%) II-enolate benzoate, m. 145°, identical with that obtained previously from B; in addn. 0.4 g. unidentified matter, m. 127°, was isolated from the filtrate. Similar reaction of B gave 37% of the same benzoate. Irradiation of a C₆H₆ soln. of A with a Hg lamp 24 hrs., followed by warming 2 hrs. with BaCl₂, gave 36% II, and no benzoate of II-enol was found; similar treatment of B gave 20.7% II-enol benzoate, m. 145°. Addn. of 3 g. I in 15 ml. Et₂O to 11.5 ml. Et₂O decomps., with H₂O gave 90% II. If before treatment with H₂O the soln. is warmed with BaCl 0.5 hr., there is obtained 82% II-enol benzoate, m. 162°, but if BaCl is added to the reaction mixt. only after it has been freed of Et₂O and kept 2 hrs. at 100°, there is formed 50% of the isomeric benzoate, m. 145°, and a noncrystl. oil. Similar reaction with MeOCH₂Cl in Et₂O (0.5 hr.), refluxing after the addn., gave 40% solid C-MeO methylation product, m. 155°, as well as 26% oil, b.p. 216-18°, which does not crystallize and on hydrolysis yields CH₃O and II; hence the latter is a product of an (O-Me) methylation product of II. Addn. of 3 g. I and 20 ml. Et₂O to 13.5 ml. PhLi soln. in Et₂O

Cont.

(0.4736 g., m.p. 6° and refluxing 0.5 hr., followed by addition of 40 ml. CH_2Cl_2 , reflux, distill. of the Et_2O to residue, refluxing the residue, either alone or with Me_2NCl 20 min., and treatment with BaCl_2 , gave the II-enolate benzoate, m. 161-2°, if Me_2NCl was absent, while the presence of Me_2NCl led to formation of both benzoates in 7:2 ratio (mostly m. 145°).
Addn. of 2 g. I and 40 ml. Et_2O to 6 ml. PhLi soln. (0.0064 g. in 1 ml. K_2CO_3) and refluxing 0.75 hr., followed by 20 min.,¹ reflux with 0.85 g. BaCl_2 , gave 70% II-enol benzoate, m. 145°, while the mother liquor gave a small amt. of

the isomer, m. 162°; similar reaction of I with PhLi in Et_2O , followed by treatment with $\text{MeOCH}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{Cl}$, gave 38% C-MeO methylated product, m. 155°, and the petr. ether-Et₂O mother liquor yielded 26% C-MeO methylated II, m. 92-3° (from MeOEt), which on hydrolysis with concd. HCl gave II. Hence, the "double" action of MglEt and Li enolates is not a result of tautomerism nor does it establish an ionic nature of the org. residue in the enols.
G. M. Kadapull

[REDACTED]

Nesmeyanov, A. N.,

CA: 44-2374/b

Nesmeyanov, A. N., Batuyev, M. I. and Borisov, A. Z.

Izvest. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk 1949, 567-9

Raman spectra of chlorovinyl derivatives of mercury and antimony.

[REDACTED]

CH NESMEYANOV, A.N.

Synthesis of stereoisomeric organotin compounds with ethylenic structure from organomercury cis-trans isomers and their rearrangement in ultraviolet light. A. N. Nesmeyanov, A. V. Bulyav, and A. N. Abramova (Inst. Neorganicheskoi Khim., Moscow). Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, khim. Nauk 1949, 570. Heating 10 g. *cis*-*t*(CICH₂CH₂HgCl)Cl with 275 g. powdered Sn in EtOH slightly acidified with HCl to pH 4.5 hrs. gave 90% *cis* and 20% *trans*-(CICH₂CH₂HgCl)SnCl, m. 120-1°, and 133°-CH₂SnCl₃, m. 93.5°, n_D²⁰ 1.5602, d₄²⁰ 2.0362. Similarly *cis*-R₂Hg (R is CICH₂CH₂) gave 78% Hg, and an incompletely sep. mixt. of *cis*-R₂SnCl₃ and R₂SnCl₂, b. 53°, n_D²⁰ 1.5714, and b. 87°, n_D²⁰ 1.5828, resp. *trans*-R₂SnCl₃, m. 76.8°, and the R₂SnCl₂ deriv. were obtained in 2-30% yields, along with the R₂SnCl₃ from R₂Hg and Sn and were isolated by fractional cryst. Addn. of pyridine to *trans*-R₂SnCl₂ in Et₂O gave a complex, ((CICH₂CH₂)₂NH)₂C₆H₅N, very difficultly sol. in org. solvents.

G. M. Kerecypot

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Transformation of *trans*-2-chlorovinyl metalloorganic compounds of mercury and tin into the *cis*-isomers under the influence of peroxides. A. N. Nearyanov, A. B. Borisov, and V. D. Vilchevskaya (Inst. Org. Chem., Moscow). Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, 1969, 576 ff. Heating *trans*-CH₂=CHCl₂ in Et₂O for 2-24 hrs. to 100-105° in xylene, MePh, dioxane, or CuCl₂ with traces of AcOH, HgCl₂, or NaH, converts the *trans* isomer into the *cis* isomer in 22-60% yields. Hydroquinone stops the isomerization. A similar reaction of *trans*-CH₂=CHCl₂ in xylene with traces of Cu²⁺ in 0.5-100° gave 40% of the *cis* isomer. Probably the reaction proceeds by a chain mechanism. G. M. K.

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(*cis*)-**Bis(4-chlorovinyl)thallium chloride.** A. N. Nevezinov, A. B. Boresov, and R. I. Stepeleva (Inst. Org. Chem., Moscow), *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Otdel Khim. Nauk* 1949, 382. *cis*-TiCl₄ (2.13 g.) and *cis*-(ClCH=CH)₂Hg (4.45 g.) in 16 ml. EtOH gave on standing 10 hrs. 22% (*cis*)-(ClCH=CH)₂TiCl₃, m. 115.6° (from EtOH) (This 10% and 0.3 g. NaCl in abs. EtOH after standing 1 hrs. gave 18.6% TiCl₃ and 30% *cis*-(ClCH=CH)₂NaCl, m. 100.3°, n_D²⁰ 1.5540). Shaking 0.1 g. (*cis*-R₂TiCl with 0.4 g. Hg in MeOH 90 hrs. gave 10% TiCl₃ and 0.09 g. *cis*-(ClCH=CH)₂Hg. Similarly, TiCl₃ and a *cis-trans* isomer (mst. of R₂Hg in EtOH) gave 10%, *trans*-(ClCH=CH)₂TiCl₃, m. 166.7° (from d. EtOH), and 10% *cis*-isomer which segs more slowly from the soln.; only *cis*-RHgCl was isolated from the residue. Ultraviolet irradiation of *cis*-(ClCH=CH)₂Hg 35 hrs., followed by standing for 7 days gave 40% *cis*-(ClCH=CH)HgCl, m. 77° (from ligroin); in addn. some *cis-trans*-R₂Hg is formed, evtl. by letting the R₂O soln. of the mst. stand with TiCl₃ 15 min. and weighing the *trans*-R₂TiCl formed; the yields of the *cis-trans*-Hg dervt. range from 0 to 24.9%.
G. M. Kosolapoff

CD

Organomercury compounds. XLIV. Preparation of mercury halocetyldes and conjugation of simple bonds. A. N. Neimyayev and N. K. Kochetkov (Moscow State Univ.), *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Otdel Khim. Nauk* 1949, 887-91; cf. *C.A.* 43, 743d.—($\text{ClC}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Hg}$ (0.25 g.) (I) with 0.45 g. Ph_2P in 20 ml. C_6H_6 in a N atm. showed no tendency to react in 12 hrs.; an EtOH soln.

gave the same result. The Br analog of I is similarly inactive, even on a steam bath, with Ph_2P . Treating ($\text{BrC}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Hg}$ with 20% KCN in a N stream for 1 hr. led to hydrolysis, which evolved $\text{BrC}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Hg}$, detected by passage through alk. Hg cyanide soln., which regenerated ($\text{BrC}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Hg}$; the residual salt, with H_2S , gave 92% HgS ; a similar result was obtained with 10% HCl at room temp., while 20% HCl did not react at room temp. but readily gave $\text{BrC}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Hg}$, detected as above, on warming 2 hrs. on a steam bath (33% of the Hg recovered as the sulfide). ($\text{MeC}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Hg}$ (6 g.) with Ph_2MgBe (from 4.6 g. Ph_2Be) in a N stream yielded Hg bromocetylides, as shown by carbonation to $\text{BrC}_2\text{CCO}_2\text{Hg}$, m. 84-5° (0.6 g.); 1.1 g. Ph_2Hg was also recovered, as well as 0.8 g. PhHgBe and 2.2 g. unreacted Hg derite. ($\text{PhC}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Hg}$ (4 g.) with carbonation 1.03 g. Ph_2Hg and 1.06 g. $\text{PhC}_2\text{CCO}_2\text{Hg}$, m. 135°. Hence the Hg halocetyldes do not possess quinacropic properties of ($\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{H})_2\text{Hg}$) n deriva. since they are unable to form a new multiple bond between the C atoms, while the chlorovinyldes are able to do so.

XLV. Preparation of monochlorovinyl ketones and chlorovinyl ones, their acetates and their reactions, with C_2 - and O -chlorination and oxydation. A. N. Neimyayev, I. F. Lutsenko, and Z. M. Tumazova, *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Otdel Khim. Nauk* 1949, 401-6. Addit. of 4.2 g. CH_2CHOAc with shaking to 16 g. Hg acetate in 75 H_2O , followed by addit. of 2.8 g. KCl (after filtration of Hg salts), gave 100% (chlorovinyl)acet-aldehyde, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$, decompr. 129-31°. Similarly CH_2CMeOAc gave 71.5% $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COMe}$, m. 108-4° (stable to KMnO_4 at room temp.). Cyclohexenyl acetate gave 85% 2-(chlorovinyl)cyclohexanone (I), m. 124-5° (from H_2O), while cyclopentenyl acetate gave 71% 2-(chlorovinyl)cyclopentanone, m. 149-50° (from MeCO). Addit. of 7.8 g. AcCl to 36 g. $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$ in xylene gave, after 1 hr. 48% $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHOAc}$ and a residue which by its solv. in cold HCl was shown to be free of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{OAc})_2$. CH_2CMeOAc with AcCl (with a little quinoline added after 1 hr. to remove unreacted AcCl) gave 66% $\text{MeC}(\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{OAc}$, while I, similarly, gave 67% cyclohexanone and acetate. Likewise reactions with BeCl_2 , which required 6-8 hrs. heating to 50° for completion, gave, resp.: 65% CH_2CMeOBe , m. 72-3°, n_D²⁰ 1.2279, d₄²⁰ 1.028; 63% $\text{CH}_2\text{CMeOB}_2$, m. 87°, n_D²⁰ 1.6171, d₄²⁰ 1.0467; 61% cyclohexanone and benzene, m. 146-7°, n_D²⁰ 1.5898, d₄²⁰ 1.0746. $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$ (26 g.) and 26 g. Ph_2CCl in C_6H_6 let stand overnight and refluxed 2 hrs. gave 65% $\text{Ph}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CHO}$, m. 99-101° (from MeOH). Similarly $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ac}$ gave 40% $\text{Ph}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{Ac}$, m. 140-1° (from Et_2O), while $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Be}$ gave 38% $\text{Ph}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{Be}$, m. 164° (from Et_2O). **XLVI.** Addition of monochloroethane to carboxylic acids and esters. A. N. Neimyayev, N. K. Kochetkov, and V. M.

Deshmane. /Ind. 1955, 77-82.— $HgCl_2$ with acetylenic acids gives adducts which behave like quasi-complex compounds. Addit. of 1 g. $HC:CCO_2H$ to 10 ml. satd. soln. $HgCl_2$ in $NaCl$ gave in 2 hrs. 91% $C(CH:CH_2)CO_2H$, m. 178-8° (decomp.); from H_2O , m. 180° (decomp.). Similarly tetraacetic acid gave pentacyclic $MeC(Cl:C(H_2Cl)CO_2H$, m. 181° (from $MeOH$), 54% $MeC(Cl:C(H_2Cl)CO_2H$, m. 181° (from $MeOH$), while $HC:CCO_2Me$ gave 86% $C(CH:CH_2)CO_2Me$, m. 161-2° (from soln. $MeOH$), and Et lactate gave in 12 hrs. 88% $MeC(Cl:C(H_2Cl)CO_2Et$, m. 84.0-4.5° (from $Ca(OAc)_2$, ether). Likewise, $PhC(Cl:CCO_2Me$ gave in 2 weeks 74% $PhC(Cl:CCO_2Me$ (I), m. 132-3° (from $MeOH$), while $(CCO_2Me)_2$ gave in 2 days 73% $MeO_2CC:CH_2CO_2Me$ (II), m. 145.0-5.5° (from $MeOH$). I (35 g.) shaken 6 hrs. with 125 ml. 40% HBr gave 11% trans-butihexanoic acid, m. 142°, as well as some $PhC(Cl)CO_2Me$. Likewise, 46 g. II after 15 min. gave 75% di-Me chlorofumarate, m. 113-14°, converted to the free acid, m. 101°, by heating 10 hrs. with 30% HBr. Treatment of $C(CH:CH_2)CO_2H$ with 5% KI 1 hr. gave 93% of Hg in aq. soln. and yielded $ICl:CICO_2H$; similarly, $MeC(Cl:C(H_2Cl)CO_2H$ in 8 hrs. gave 91.2% Hg in soln. and yielded tetraac. acid, while $C(CH:CH_2)CO_2Me$ in 3 days gave 80.8% Hg in soln. and yielded $CH_2:C(H_2Cl)CO_2Me$, and $MeC(Cl:C(H_2Cl)CO_2Et$ gave in 18 hrs. 85.8% Hg in soln. and yielded phenylmethylformate.

alone, while I gave in 3 days 70.25% Hg in soln. and yielded $PhC(Cl)CO_2H$; in similar reactions with satd. $NaCl$ were obtained, resp., 86% Hg in soln. in 2 days, 86% Hg in soln. in 36 hrs., from the 1st 2 substances, while the rest failed to react appreciably. II in 3 weeks with 5% aq. KI gave di-Me iodofumarate, m. 99.5-1.5° (from ligroin), and some $(CCO_2Me)_2$; while 25% KI in $MeCO$ gave instantaneously 16.8% of the iodofumarate and 93% $NaCl$.

G. M. Kosolapoff

A

Influence of the structural factors on conjugation phenomena. I. Mobility of hydrogen atoms in various cyclic ketones. A. N. Nesmeyanov, D. N. Kursanov, K. A. Pecherskaya, and Z. N. Parnes (Inst. Org. Chem., Moscow). *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Oddel Khim. Nauk* 1949, 502, 7.—2,2,6-Trimethylcyclohexanone completely exchanges one H for a D atom after 70 hrs. at 130° in enriched H_2O ; cyclohexanone exchanges 4 H atoms for D atoms in 50 hrs. at 100°. Spiron[4.5]decan-4-one exchanges between 1 and 2 H atoms for D in 70 hrs. at 130°. No exchange takes place with camphorquinone or camphor-quinoine; this is explained by nonexistence of conjugation between the CO group and CH, which follows from Hecht's rule. II. Mobility of hydrogen atoms in acetylacetato and its cobalt and aluminum salts. A. N. Nesmeyanov, D. N. Kursanov, T. A. Smolina, and Z. N. Parnes. *Ibid.* 508-600.— CH_3CO , kept 70 hrs. at 17° in H_2O enriched with D_2O in the presence of dioxane showed exchange of 2 H (within 15%) for 2 D. The Co salt and the Al salt show no enrichment by D. The result is explained on the basis of impossibility of conjugation of the residual CH bond with CO due to perpendicularity of the axes of the CH link and that of the π -function of the CO group, as well as to Bavorskii's rule (*C.A.* 35, 2840), which forbids allene formation in 6-member rings. G. M. K.

CH

Introduction of the trichloromethyl group into an aromatic nucleus by decarbonylation of trichloroacetic acid in the presence of aromatic hydrocarbons. A. N. Neimanova, K. A. Pecherskaya, and G. Ya. Uretskaya (Inst. Org. Chem., Moscow), Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Otdel Khim. Nauk 1948, 617-10.—The liberation of the CCl_3 anion during the decarbonylation of Cl_3COCOCl (I) (cf. C.A. 42, 4924c) permits its utilization for trichloromethylation of aromatic hydrocarbons. Presence of the CCl_3 group is shown by its hydrolysis to CO_2H . Heating 10 g. I, 12 g. CuCl_2 , and 2 drops pyridine 1 hr. to 165-75°, followed by treating with hot 2 N NaOH for 0.5 hr. gave 4% 1- $\text{CuCl}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, m. 150-9.5°. Addn. of a few drops of pyridine to a molten mixt. of 25 g. I, 30 g. CuCl_2 , and 2 g. dry CuCl_2 and heating 1 hr. at 155-70° gave 23% 1- $\text{CuCl}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ and 4 g. of a mixt. of CHCl_3 with Cl_3COCl (identified as the anilide, m. 94°); when Cu

trichloroacetate was used as catalyst the yield of 1- $\text{CuCl}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ rose to 35%. Similarly 10 g. I, 15 g. fluoranthene, 0.8 g. CuCl_2 , and a little pyridine at 150-65° gave 14% 2-fluorotetralin-1-carboxylic acid, m. 210°. Anthracene (10 g.), 25 ml. PhN_3 (without solvent much decompr. occurs), 10 g. I, and a little pyridine similarly gave 6% 9-anthracarboxylic acid, m. 205-7° (decomp.). Phenanthrene similarly gave (a solvent is unnecessary) 8% mixed isomeric phenanthrenecarboxylic acids, m. 181-91°. Tech. xylene gave an unquoted amt. of isomeric $\text{Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2\text{H}$, m. 85-105°.

G. M. Koontzoff

CA

Decomposition of aryl diazonium salts. A. N. Nesmeyanov and O. A. Reutov (Inst. Org. Chem., Moscow). Izdat. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., *Otdel Khim. Nauk* 1949, 6(1), 22. — The mechanism of the decompos. of aryl diazonium salts is discussed from the point of view of formation of radicals. $\text{PhN}_2\text{CONH}_2$, (30 g.) and 30 g. H₂O treated with 45 ml. 1:1 KOH with stirring (continued 30 min.), then with 30 ml. H₂O, heated on a steam bath, and filtered hot gave 30 g. $\text{PhN}_2\text{CO}_2\text{K}$, (I), which must be used immediately after drying by suction. Addn. of 29.5 g. I to 39.7 g. *trans*-C₆H₄Cl₂ in 200 ml. dry Me₂CO gave CO₂, N₂, and C₆H₆, as well as some C₆H₄.

18.5% PhHgCl, a trace of PhHg, and 12.5% *trans*-C₆H₄Cl₂. Similarly I with C₆H₅CH₂CHO gave CO₂, N₂, Hg, PhHgCl, C₆H₆, and AcH. I (100 g.) and 150 g. AcH gave a reddish mass contg. a 1,4-diketone; reduction of the mass with Zn-Hg-HCl and bromination of the product gave $\text{Ph}(\text{CHBr})_2\text{Ph}$, m. 180°. Similar reaction of I with Ph₂CO gave 10.5% $\text{Ph}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$, m. 103°. I with a large excess of Et₂O₂Cl in Me₂CO gave 54% C₆H₆, 17.5% PhNHCO₂Et, BrOEt, (EtO)₂CO, and 13% CO(NHPh)₂, m. 226°. I and AcCl gave C₆H₆, Ac₂O, and (CH₃COCH₂)₂. Clemmensen reduction of the tar formed from Ac₂Ph and I, along with the (BuCH₂)₂, gave some p -(H₃N)₂C₆H₄, and PhNHS (identified as AcNHPh). G. M. Kosikopod

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1,6-Addition of mesitylmagnesium bromide to dimethyl-vinylcarbinol acetate. A. N. Nesmeyanov, R. Kh. Freidlin, and A. K. Kochetkov (Inst. Org. Chem., Moscow). Izdat. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Odz. Khim. Nauk 1949, 623-30.—*CH₃:CHCMe₂OAc* (I), b. 121-2.5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4118, d₄₀²⁰ 0.9059, was obtained in 45% yield by heating 70 g. carbinol, 70 g. dry AcONa, and 100 g. AcOEt 15 hrs. to 90-100°; a by-product, *3-methyl-2-butetyl acetate*, b. 151-2°, n_D²⁰ 1.4228, d₄₀²⁰ 0.9240, also forms. Hydrogenation of I over Pt-CaCO₃ gave *AcOC-MeEt*, b. 123-4°, d₄₀²⁰ 0.8770, n_D²⁰ 1.4020. I (40 g.) and 2,4-di-Me₂C₆H₃MgBr (from 100 g. Me₂C₆H₃Br) in Et₂O gave after refluxing 30 hrs. 37.5% mesitylene and 19.5 g. *C₁₁H₁₈*, b. 143-4.5°, n_D²⁰ 1.5190, d₄₀²⁰ 0.9042, identified as *1-methyl-3-methyl-2-butene*, which with H over Pt in AcOH gives the said, deriv., b. 134-5°, while bromination in CCl₄ gives the dibromide, m. 68-9°.

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Elyana C. Terrell

CA

Metalloorganic compounds of lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cesium. K. A. Kochetkov and T. V. Tolsteva. State. Mtsnly v Otdeli Mtsnloeg. Sodinen. Izd. Org. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 1949, No. 1, 678 pp. Metallo organic compounds. L. G. Makarova and A. N. Nevezynov. *Ibid.* 1945, No. 3, 146 pp. Metallo organic compounds of elements of the third group. K. A. Kochetkov and A. N. Nevezynov. *Ibid.* 1945, No. 4, 124 pp. Metalloorganic compounds of elements of the fourth group. K. A. Kochetkov. *Ibid.* 1947, No. 5, 131 pp. Aromatic organic compounds. R. K. Prokof'ev. *Ibid.* 1945, No. 7, 180 pp.—Compilations contain the methods of synthesis, properties, reactions, and analysis of these compounds. M. Houch

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"Quasi-Complex Compounds, Hyperconjugation and Tautomerism," A. N. Nesmyanov, V. A. Sazonova, Chair of Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Chair of Org Chem, 16½ pp.

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 4

[pp 412-38]

Shows that bromomagnesium and lithium derivatives of oxo compounds, e.g., B,B diphenylpropionates, have the fixed structure of enolates because it is natural for them to appear as cis- and trans-isomers. Refutes previous opinion on their

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tendency for reversible isomerization (tautomerism), and the mesomeric ion in their ionic structure. Explains dual reactivity of such compounds (to give C- and O- alkylated or acylated oxo and enol derivatives) by the union of O-, M-, and C-C- bonds.

Submitted 22 Apr 49.

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